FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

15 OCTOBER 1984

Iran-Iraq War

Two air attacks on shipping in the Gulf were reported over the weekend. On 11 October the Indian car freighter "Jag Pari" was bombed, but not severely damaged, 60 miles off the coast of Bahrain, according to a Lloyd's report cited by Muscat radio. Delhi radio said the ship's captain identified the attacking plane as Iranian. However, neither Iranian nor Iraqi sources were observed to mention this raid. In the second attack, on 12 October, the Greek tanker "Gas Fountain" caught fire after being hit by "three missiles from a plane," Athens radio reported, noting that the identity of the attackers has not been "clarified" although "maritime circles in Bahrain" said it took place farther south than Iraq's operation zone, in an area where Iranian planes usually attack. Tehran radio claimed that Iraqi planes were responsible for the attack and noted that Iranian "units" rescued some of the tanker's crew. No mention of the second attack was monitored from Iraqi media.

As for air activity in the battle zone, IRNA accused Iraq of a "savage" raid early on 13 October in Ilam Province, claiming that one villager was killed and four wounded. An Iraqi military spokesman denied this allegation in a statement to INA, contending that the attack hit only military targets and that Iran had used the allegation to justify shelling Iraqi civilian areas on the same day.

In a separate development, the head of Iran's commission for Iraqi POW's announced that Iran is ready to allow visits by 1,000 of their immediate relatives, IRNA disclosed. Meanwhile, addressing combatants bound for the front, Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri stressed that they should not spend all their time "chanting slogans or carrying out unnecessary ceremonies," Tehran radio reported. Instead, he pointed out, the combatants should use the "opportunity" at the front to gain essential military training.

Commenting on recent military developments in the Gulf states, Tehran radio's Arabic service accused "imperialist circles" of trying to brainwash the people of the Gulf about Iranian plans to escalate the war, in order to persuade those states to spend lavishly on expensive modern weapons. However, the radio continued, to "keep the resources of Muslims for Muslims," Iran still guarantees that it will not interfere in the Gulf countries' internal affairs if they will stop supporting Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

Iran

The Soviet ambassador handed Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati a "special message from his government" and explained his government's views on some international issues, Tehran radio reported on 13 October. In a separate development, a Foreign Ministry official denied that there had been a "rumoured meeting" between the Iranian charge d'affaires to Saudi Arabia and a Saudi deputy foreign minister last week, according to IRNA.

Lebanon

Israeli Withdrawal Plan — In "approximately 1 month" the Israeli Cabinet will consider a plan whereby the IDF will withdraw toward the Al-Litani River in the west but will remain facing the Syrians if they do not accept Israel's conditions for security arrangements, Jerusalem radio reported on 15 October. Jerusalem television likewise said that if Syria does not agree to the stationing of UNIFIL troops in southern Lebanon, Israel will unilaterally redeploy the IDF along the eastern frontline and hand over responsibility for security in the western sector to the army of southern Lebanon. Israel has already told the countries participating in UNIFIL that the IDF will start withdrawing from Lebanon within 6 months, and has promised that UNIFIL will assume responsibility for all areas evacuated by the IDF, according to the radio. Meanwhile, the UN Security Council extended the UNIFIL mandate for another 6 months at Lebanon's request, Beirut radio noted.

Military Situation — An IDF soldier was killed and another wounded while hunting a "terrorist" squad near Jazzin on 12 October, the IDF spokesman announced in a statement reported by ITIM. The Palestine Popular Struggle Front claimed responsibility for attacking an Israeli position in the area, according to Voice of Lebanon radio. The IDF subsequently conveyed a "stern warning" to Druze leaders not to allow gunmen to infiltrate the Israeli-occupied area from the Al-Shuf mountains, *THE JERUSALEM POST* reported. However, monitored Israeli media did not mention or confirm a Voice of Lebanon radio report that Israeli planes raided armed positions in the Al-Shuf on 14 October.

Israel

Inflation is the most pressing issue facing the Cabinet, which will do everything possible to obtain a "package deal" between management and labor to overcome the problem, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres asserted at a Ben-Gurion Airport news conference broadcast by IDF radio. On political issues, Peres said he intends to issue further appeals for talks with Jordan's King Husayn, and he also confirmed the government's intention to replace the five appointed West Bank mayors with mayors from the Arab population. As for his talks in Washington, Peres stressed that the U.S. Administration had placed no conditions or pressure on Israel in return for U.S. economic assistance, which will help to create a "new economy" in Israel with "substantial and expansive" U.S. participation.

Syria

Syria finds it "useful" to hold a continuous dialogue with the United States, and it can use such a dialogue to tell the

Americans that they are "wrong" in their Mideast policy, Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' stated in an interview with the London magazine *AL-HAWADITH*. In this respect, Syria's influence on the United States may exceed the influence of Arab states that enjoy good relations with the Americans, he contended. On inter-Arab affairs, Al-Shar' strongly denied that Algeria and the PDRY have been mediating in the dispute between Syria and the PLO leadership.

PLO

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat chaired a meeting of Palestinian leaders in Tunis during which PLO deputy military commander Khalil al-Wazir reported on his recent visit to Algeria, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio noted. Al-Wazir disclosed that the Palestinians and Algerians have agreed to hold further talks in the near future in order to continue contacts on convening the PNC in Algiers, the radio added.

Libyan Withdrawal From Chad

France possesses evidence that Libyan troops have begun withdrawing from Chad in accordance with the agreement signed on 17 September, French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson disclosed in remarks reported by Paris radio.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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'Arafat Displeased With EEC Stand on Palestine

JN121735 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has voiced the displeasure of both the Palestinian people and the PLO with the EEC stand on the Palestinian cause, accusing the EEC of ignoring it despite the EEC's special concern about the Arab region. In a statement published in Brussels today, Abu 'Ammar said that the continuation of the Israeli occupation of Lebanon has not changed Europe's position toward the Palestinian people. He added that 4 years after the Venice declaration, the EEC states are still not in agreement on an initiative in the Palestinian people's interests. Abu 'Ammar pointed to the Venice declaration clause which states that the time was ripe to recognize the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. Abu 'Ammar said the EEC foreign ministers did not even mention the Middle East problem during their Dublin meeting last month.

Further Reportage on Palestinian Meetings in Tunis

Meetings Resume 13 Oct

GF140810 Doha QNA in Arabic 2010 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Tunis, 13 Oct (QNA) — The expanded Palestinian meetings resumed here tonight with the participation of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and a number of Palestinian leaders. The session is scheduled to discuss the convocation of the PNC in light of reports proposed during the morning session by Yasir 'Arafat, Faruq Qaddumi, Salah Khalaf, Khalil al-Wazir, Khalid al-Hasan, and Jamal al-Surani from various Palestinian groups.

Informed Palestinian sources said that those reports included a complete explanation of the various developments through which the Palestinian revolution has passed since 1966. The reports analyzed the political and military situation since the Israeli invasion which was followed by the departure of the resistance to a number of Arab countries and the divisive incidents inside Fatah, including the formation of the Democratic and National Alliances. During the meeting, the Palestinian leadership informed the participants about its insistance on the PNC's convocation, regardless of the place and the date, because it believes that its convocation is an effective measure to foil plans to liquidate the PLO.

The QNA correspondent in Tunis also said that there are no differences among the participants on the importance of the PNC meeting, only differences in preparing for the PNC within the framework of a defined agenda that is agreed upon and which secures the reorganization of the Palestinian arena in favor of the supreme national interest. Tonight's session is expected to define the final directions of this Palestinian meeting, in light of which the next phase of Palestinian action for the PNC's convocation will be defined after further consultations with all the concerned parties in the Palestinian and Arab arenas.

Al-Wazir on Algerian Visit

JN131716 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] The Palestinian leadership met in Tunis yesterday under Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]. During the meeting, they received a detailed report concerning the recent visit to Algeria by Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces. In his report, Brother Abu Jihad reviewed the talks he held with the brother Algerian officials. His talks with Algerian Foreign Minister Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi and Brother Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, the official in charge of the FLN General Secretariat, were reviewed. Our correspondent has learned that Brother Abu Jihad said that agreement was reached with the Algerian brothers to hold a Palestinian- Algerian meeting next week in order to continue contacts on convening the PNC in Algiers.

QNA Reports on Dialogue

GF131616 Doha QNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Tunis, 13 Oct (QNA) — The Palestinian dialogue meetings, which are being attended by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, a number of PLO Executive Commitee members, Fatah movement leaders, and a number of PNC members and Palestinian nationalists, opened here today in order to review the situation in the Palestinian arena and the Arab and international developments that surround it.

The QNA correspondent in Tunis has learned that a preparatory meeting was held yesterday evening among some of these Palestinian figures during which a frank exchange of viewpoints took place on the usefulness of convening the PNC at the present time; on the contacts which were held with Syria, Algeria, and Aden; and on the impact of the present situation on the position and role of the PLO in leading the struggle of the Palestinian people.

A reliable source has told the correspondent that the meeting has made good strides toward mutual agreement on a group of fundamental points on which the dialogue will be based in order to guarantee an exit out of the present crisis through which the Palestinian revolution is passing. The source pointed out that useful suggestions were made by the independent national Palestinian figures who suggested that priority should be given to rebuilding the PLO's institutions and to boosting them so they can perform their tasks without being influenced by existing political and organizational problems.

The source added that some personalities suggested broadening the consultation base in order to include the greatest possible number of talented Palestinian figures who are capable of giving opinions and consultation in order to draw broad lines for the comprehensive Palestinian move, including the formation of bodies to assist the Executive Committee in formulating decisions related to the future of the Palestinian question. The source expected that this meeting will give rise to important results with regard to escaping from the present predicament through which the PLO is passing, particularly since Mr 'Arafat and the Fatah leadership have adopted a decision to involve all Palestinian

personalities and organizations in formulating the policy of the next move.

AFP: PLO Dissident Seeks Ouster of 'Arafat

NC150816 Paris AFP in English 0732 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Algiers, Oct 15 (AFP) — The leader of the chief anti-'Arafat grouping within the Palestine Liberation Organization, Colonel Abu Musa, has called on other independent PLO groups to join together to remove Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. In an interview yesterday with AFP, Abu Musa said that such an alliance would give the Fatah dissidents enough votes in the PLO Executive Committee to depose Mr 'Arafat.

Abu Musa, who has Syrian backing, heads the National Alliance, made up of dissidents in Fatah, the chief PLO group, along with members of Al-Sa'iqah and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command. His appeal was aimed at the other main autonomous group, the Democratic Alliance. That group is made up of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, led by George Habash; the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, headed by Nayif Hawatimah, the Palestinian Communist Party and the Palestine Liberation Front. Mr Habash and Mr Hawatimah are expected in Algiers this week, and Abu Musa called on Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid to broach the subject of an anti-'Arafat alliance.

The colonel added, however, that during his talks with Algerian officials, they had said they would not support specific PLO leaders, but simply the Palestinian cause. But the Algerians expressed "their understanding toward our position," Abu Musa said, adding that Algiers had refused to be the venue for a meeting of the Palestinian National Council, which serves as a parliament.

'Arafat backers have sought such a meeting, apparently because the body is made up largely of moderates from Israeli-occupied territories. "It is in no way a parliament prerogative to designate or depose 'Arafat," Abu Musa said. "That is up to the body that elected him, meaning the Executive Committee of the PLO." That body, the PLO dissident leader said, would have enough votes to remove Mr 'Arafat if the Nationalist and Democratic Alliances joined. Abu Musa has tried to remove Mr 'Arafat as PLO leader since the Israelis evicted the PLO from Beirut two years ago. Last year, forces loyal to him pushed 'Arafat loyalists out of Tripoli, northern Lebanon, but since, the rebels have not been able to make political inroads into Mr 'Arafat's rule.

PFLP-GC Spokesman Comments on Algiers Talks

JN141004 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0845 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Algiers, 14 Oct (SANA) — The Palestinian National Alliance has reaffirmed the need to topple Yasir 'Arafat and called on the 'Arafatist Central Committee to define its stands on 'Arafat's violations and conspiratorial moves.

In a statement to SANA in Algiers following the talks the Palestinian National Alliance delegation held with Algerian officials, Fadl Shururu said that there will be no discussions regarding 'Arafat. He said the alliance has affirmed the need to topple 'Arafat, who no longer represents a common denominator in the Palestinian arena following his treasonous acts, such as visiting Cairo, breaking the isolation of the Camp David regime there, playing the role of broker to restore relations between the Arab regimes and the Camp David regime, and blessing the restoration of relations with Egypt.

The PFLP-GC's official spokesman added that the National Alliance insists that the 'Arafatist Central Committee defines its stands on 'Arafat's violations and his treasonous moves. He said that the alliance asserts that it absolutely rejects the idea of holding a dialogue with the 'Arafatist Central Committee until the latter defines its position. He added that the National Alliance has reaffirmed its complete adherence to the results of the PNC committee's document to solve the Fatah crisis. He said the 'Arafatist Central Committee must define its position and declare its commitment to this document.

On the National Alliance delegation's talks with Algerian officials, Shururu said that the National Alliance expressed interest in points raised by the Algerian officials. He said they all agreed on continuing the meetings in order to preserve the continuation of armed struggle and confrontation of all liquidatory settlements aimed against the Palestinian issue. Moreover, the Algerian officials reiterated their previous stands that they do not support individuals but support the Palestinian issue and the continuation of armed struggle. He added that the National Alliance delegation held a lengthy meeting with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid during which they reviewed the Arab and Palestinian situation. He said that the Algerian president had affirmed to the Palestinian delegation that Algeria has never backed individuals because individuals come and go.

Abu Mayzar Addresses Palestinian Engineers

JN121557 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Damascus —The fourth conference of the Syrian branch of the Palestinian Engineers Union opened today at the Martyr Hulwah Zaydan Center in Al-Yarmuk Camp under the patronage of PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum.

PLO Executive Committee member 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar delivered a speech in which he reviewed the situation in the Palestinian and Arab arenas. He indicated the dangers of convening the PNC before all of the Palestinian resistance factions reach a comprehenisve agreement. He reviewed Palestinian developments in particular and the Arab situation in general, noting the conspiratorial steps being taken in the region in order to implement Camp David, liquidate the Palestinian question, and peddle capitulatory solutions. He stressed that bolstering the Syrian-Palestinian alliance will ensure the toppling of all the liquidatory and capitulatory plots being concocted against the Palestinian people and their rights. He called for boosting cohesion and militant relations with Syria and the socialist countries, headed by the friendly USSR. The conferees then began to discuss the topics of their agenda.

PLO Radio on Syria's 'Propaganda Machine'

JN122047 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1630 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] The Syrian propaganda machine continues to be immensely fond of using big, hollow slogans that are not based on material evidence. This can be proved by listening to the Syrian propaganda. Here are some examples:

The propaganda machine says that Syria has achieved more than one strategic victory since it adopted the policy of realizing strategic balance [with Israel] following Egypt's absence. The Syrian media did not enumerate the strategic victories, simply because there is nothing to enumerate. Perhaps they meant the Syrian forces' 1982 pullback before the invading Israeli forces; the Syrian forces' expulsion of the Palestinian forces from Al-Biqa', Al-Hirmil, and Tripoli in order to promote the U.S. scheme; or the victories of repression against the Syrian masses. Otherwise, what are the strategic victories of the Syrian regime, and where, when, and against whom were these victories realized?

The Syrian media do not explain this. However, they point out that the United States and Israel faced a strategic defeat when the Israeli-Lebanese-U.S. 17 May agreement was canceled. This gives the impression that the 17 May agreement was one of the Syrian regime's strategic victories. Here, the Syrian media may be right. The Syrian regime was not at all pleased with the 17 May agreement, because they neither participated in nor were a party to it — a fact which made them struggle with the U.S. Administration, in dialogues and appeals, in order to seek the abrogation of the agreement and the formulation of a new agreement to which the Syrian regime would become the main party. The U.S. Administration responded to this Syrian demand after being assured that the Syrian regime would be at its behest, serving its will and decisionmaking.

The Syrian regime offered sufficient proof of this by waging a battle of liquidation of the PLO as it was able to expel the Palestinian revolution forces from Tripoli in the service of the U.S. plot in Lebanon — a plot which repeatedly reveals the importance of the Syrian zones of influence in Lebanon and the very useful role which the Syrian regime is playing in Lebanon. The last sentence is exactly what Assistant U.S. Secretary of State for Middle Eastern Affairs Richard Murphy stated during his recent visit to Damascus. This visit resulted in a more dangerous agreement than the 17 May agreement, because the Syrian regime pledged to ensure the security of the Zionist entity's northern borders. Therefore, the cancellation of the 17 May agreement was actually a strategic victory for the Syrian regime, because it realized special privileges for them and a position in Washington's club. This was apparent recently when the U.S. Administration affirmed that it would work to withdraw the Israeli forces from Lebanon without similar Syrian withdrawals, as Israel had once wanted.

Fatah's Mahmud 'Abbas on Relations With Jordan, Egypt

GF121540 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 11 Oct 84 p 1

[Excerpt] Mahmud 'Abbas (Abu Mazin), Fatah Central Committee member, affirmed that there is a Jordanian-Palestinian agreement which states that resolving the Palestinian question should be on the basis of an "international conference" and not through any other means. In a telephone conversation with *AL-QABAS*, he said contacts with Jordan will continue and he expects Mr Yasir 'Arafat to visit Amman soon. He also denied the existence of any coordination with Egypt and Jordan and refused to comment on Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's current visit to the Jordanian capital. He said that this is an internal Jordanian affair and "we can neither denounce nor support it at present," but, with regard to this visit, we can use the expression la'am [neither yes nor no].

Abu Mazin dismissed reports that a plan has been proposed by the [Israeli] Labor Party to withdraw from the West Bank and Gaza Strip, noting that it is not the only party in government. Abu Mazin denied that there is a plan to convene the PNC in Cairo. He explained that the PLO has not been officially informed of the Algerian stand on hosting the PNC and said: "We are still waiting." However, he feels that the council will meet in Algeria and nowhere else.

A meeting will be held on Saturday, the day after tomorrow, in Tunis to be attended by Palestinian cadres, including senior Palestinian personalities and some PNC members. Some of the PNC members will leave Kuwait today for the meeting which is aimed at exploring the opinions of Palestinian personalities prior to the declaration of a new Palestinian step.

PFLP Official Says Jordan-Egypt Moves Dangerous

JN122106 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Interview with Bassam Abu Sharif, PFLP Political Bureau member and chief of the Information Department, by Syrian television correspondent Muhammad al-Majdhub; carried within the "Spotlights on Events" program — date and place not given; recorded]

[Excerpts] [Muhammad al-Majdhub] Brother Bassam: If we review the provisions of the Camp David accords or the points included in the Reagan plan in light of the trends shown by the Egyptian-Camp David-Jordanian regime-'Arafat bloc as compared to the PNC resolutions, where does the Palestinian cause stand in that bloc's trends and how does that bloc view the Palestinian cause?

[Bassam Abu Sharif] The treasonous Camp David accords have always constituted a permanent and direct danger, not only to the national Palestinian interests, the Palestinian people's rights, and the future of their struggle, but also to the national Arab movement, the Arab progressive movement, and the liberation movement — all of which struggle for the Arab homeland's political and economic independence as well as for its promotion and progress.

Our PNC and the Baghdad summit adopted firm stands toward the Camp David accords. Resolutions were adopted calling for severing ties with Al-Sadat's regime until it rids itself of the Camp David shackles. The steadfastness and confrontation front was established on this basis in order to oppose this step which badly affects the Arab liberation movement. Hence, we believe that the resumption of relations between Jordan and Husni Mubarak's regime is a dangerous move because it comes at a delicate and dangerous time, when Arab progressive forces and national regimes are trying to adjust the balances of power in such a way that will exclude the United States from dealing unilaterally in this region.

We believe that any new U.S. attempt to open the door for its liquidatory plans should be aborted by adopting a stand and by establishing the PLO's unity on the basis of a national program hostile to imperialism and Zionism and at the side of Syria and the Lebanese nationalist forces. We believe that Reagan's old and new plans and suggestions aim to liquidate the Palestinian cause and struggle. Thus, we firmly stood against the Reagan plan at the 16th PNC session. The Aden-Algiers agreement firmly rejects the Reagan plan, Camp David, and other alternatives, including the Jordanian alternative.

Abu Kuwayk Criticizes Husayn-Mubarak Meeting

JN122155 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Interview with Samih Abu Kuwayk, member of the Fatah provisional leadership and one of the Fatah uprising leaders — identified by his nom de guerre Qadri — by Syrian television correspondent Muhammad al-Majdhub; carried within the "Spotlights on Events" program — date and place not given; video recorded]

[Excerpts][Muhammad al-Majdhub] Brother Qadri: As one of the Palestinian revolution factions, what do you think was the purpose of King Husayn's meeting with Egypt's Camp David regime which took place in Amman a few days ago?

[Samih Abu Kuwayk] I will never tire of repeating that the Jordanian regime is the Arab regime to which two missions were entrusted. The first mission is to protect the Zionist scheme in Palestine. The second mission is to then liquidate the Palestine question.

'Arafat and King Husayn bet on the recent Israeli elections in order to embark on the Jordanian option proposed by the Labor Party. We have information that 'Arafat contributed to financing the Labor Party's campaign in the recent elections on the side of the Shinuy bloc, because they wanted the Jordanian option to be discussed in the forthcoming stage. Despite the difficult birth of the so-called national unity government in Israel and despite the possibility that this government will embark on a war in order to export its economic, military, and political crisis abroad, there is also the possibility that this government will implement a settlement through the so-called Jordanian option. Hence, we say that 'Arafat wants to have a role in this settlement. Hence, too, we can assert that 'Arafat, Egypt, and the Jordanian regime are now betting on the almost definite reelection of President Reagan.

It is known that President Reagan has revived his plan that was rejected as a result of last year's developments in the Palestinian and Lebanese arenas. 'Arafat has always bet on the need to convene a PNC session at which he is ready to make concessions, so that he can restore his legitimacy that crumbled as a result of developments in the Palestinian arena. In view of current developments and events, it seems that he has not succeeded in convening the PNC before these recent developments.

King Husayn's restoration of relations with the Camp David regime in Egypt was an attempt to circumvent developments in the Palestinian arena. It is obvious that all these steps are part of the efforts to resume the Camp David march in order to put the Jordanian option into practice. We believe that Mubarak's recent visit to Jordan falls within the framework of adopting other steps in the process toward a settlement. Naturally, we consider the Jordanian role the more dangerous one. We also believe that 'Arafat's silence over Jordan's revival of the Jordanian parliament meant that King Husayn's share will be West Bank autonomy, while 'Arafat's share will be autonomy in the Gaza Strip.

There is no doubt that 'Arafat cannot now proceed to this settlement unless he does something definite. He has so far failed to renew his legitimacy through the PNC. He will seek the formation of a government-in-exile. We have information that says he will submit the subject of a government-in-exile to the available PLO Executive Committee members and PNC members within the next few days. Such a government will help him submit this filthy plan now being drawn up in the Jordanian arena. This is our analysis of what has happened and of the meaning of Mubarak's visit to Jordan.

However, what concerns us is whether Camp David will succeed in peddling this settlement in the Jordanian arena. We say that the forces which managed to topple the 17 May agreement in Lebanon and score our Arab masses' first victory over the U.S. plan are still determined to inflict a final defeat on this plan, because they realize that what is taking place in Jordan is an attempt to reverse this victory. We say that the forces which fought against the 17 May agreement can again strike. All of the revolutionary forces in this region, including the Palestinian revolution, are qualified to place at the service of the Jordanian national movement any assistance that will eventually enable them to foil this filthy step that King Husayn, 'Arafat, and Husni Mubarak are trying to implement in the Palestinian arena against our people and against our legitimate aspirations for liberation and victory, for which we will continue to struggle without regard to time and sacrifices. Thank you.

West Bank Students Urged To Pay College Fees

JN121910 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. brother students in all colleges and universities in our occupied homeland: You are undoubtedly aware of our universities' role

of struggle in the occupied homeland. You also know that these universities are targets for Zionist occupation in terms of their students, teachers, curricula, workers, and activities. We have heard that you are about to embark on a move concerning the university fees, that you intend to refuse to pay these fees. We consider this move a real threat to the national mission and role of our universities for the following reasons:

1. Our universities are passing through harsh financial circumstances. If you refuse to pay your annual tuition fees, the universities cannot continue to carry out their academic duties.

2. The outside support offered for such purposes is no longer available, at least during this critical stage in Palestinian affairs, because of the financial siege imposed on the national movement in order to weaken its steadfastness and struggle.

3. The students who are genuinely unable to pay their fees can be assisted through various means — either through student funds, support committees, or through any other possible means such as the Student Support Committee in which the Student Council is participating. This committee thoroughly studies each case in accordance with clear regulations.

4. We promise you that as soon as we emerge from this financial siege, we will work to solve all of your problems and meet all of your demands.

Resistance Operations in West Bank Reported
JN121714 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Our fighters operating inside the occupied homeland attacked a Zionist military patrol last night while it was passing near Nabulus in the occupied West Bank. The bold attack, whichwas carried out with incendiary bombs, killed or wounded a number of the patrol members. A Zionist military spokesman admitted the heroic operation, but claimed that only one Zionist soldier was injured. He said his forces immediately launched a large-scale arrest and search campaign to apprehend our hero fighters, but to no avail.

Resistance Operations in South Lebanon Reported
JN141728 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] In southern Lebanon, the Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance men continued their operations against the Zionsit occupation forces, inflicting on them heavy losses in life and equipment.

The Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance men attacked a Zionist patrol on the Al-Nabatiyah road in occupied southern Lebanon last night. The attack, which was carried out with machine guns and rockets, resulted in killing or wounding the patrol's personnel. The Zionist occupation forces launched an immediate, large-scale, futile, search campaign for those who carried out the attack. These forces stormed a number of houses close to the attack area and arrested their owners on the pretext of their connection with the operation.

The Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance men yesterday attacked a Zionist military position near the town of Jazzin in occupied southern Lebanon. The attack, which was carried out with machine guns and hand grenades, resulted in scoring direct hits on the Zionist position, and killing or wounding a large number of enemy soldiers. The Zionist spokesman who admitted this daring attack claimed that only one soldier was killed and another wounded. He added that the Israeli forces cordoned off the area and launched a large-scale search campaign for the resistance men, who returned safely to their bases.

Kuwaiti Official Urges Oil Producer-Consumer Dialogue

LD141712 Kuwait KUNA in English 1549 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Rimini, Italy, Oct 14 (KUNA) — Kuwait's oil undersecretary Mahmud Khalid al-Adsani Sunday called for agreement between oil producers and consumers to ensure adequate oil supplies at reasonable prices and avert a future energy crisis.

"The problem that confronts the oil producing and consuming nations is no longer how to cope with the fall-out of the previous price shocks of the seventies, but how to avert future energy crises," Adsani said in an address to the opening session of the international conference on the future of oil and cooperation between Europe and the Arab world in the oil industry.

An energy crisis could be devastating "if no agreement is reached between the main oil producing and consuming nations on providing the conditions that would ensure a smooth transition from the oil era to economically, practically and universally attainable alternative sources in the coming two or three decades," he warned the three-day conference participants.

The Kuwaiti official stressed the need for agreement in light of a long term energy outlook of a tightening of energy supplies, particularly as enforced lower oil prices slow down exploration activity, leaving oil depletion outpacing the building up of reserves.

The world's consumers will nevertheless continue to depend on oil from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), which will, therefore, play a significant role in the world's future oil supplies, Al-Adsani told the international oil experts and government officials.

"As OPEC will be required to produce as much as 24 million barrels per day by the year 2000, it will still be the world's swinger [as received] producer and, as such, will continue to dominate the world oil market and to control the world's price of oil," Al-Adsani explained.

Therefore, "an agreement between the producers and the consumers is necessary to ensure adequate supplies of oil at a price which will cater to the needs of the producing countries taking into account their economic development," the undersecretary stressed. "Whether this cooperation is carried out through a petroleum dialogue or through global negotiation is immaterial," he added.

However, for OPEC to play the role of a moderating political and economic force, certain guidelines must be followed, which would constitute the basis on which agreement between producers and consumers would be built, he went on.

Consumers must accept that the future price of oil should be equitable and renumerative, this would allow for a gradual rise in the price of oil in real terms, permitting investors to make commitments to energy production and conservation, Al-Adsani suggested.

Furthermore, the industrialized countries should assist OPEC in replenishing and increasing its hydro-carbon resources without having the OPEC countries incur any losses or face impediments to the process of economic development. This could be done by transforming oil receipts into some form of fixed capital asset that could generate non-oil income through development and industrialization, the official said, adding barriers obstructing OPEC's industrial exports should be removed.

As politics cannot be separated from economic stability, the consuming countries should assist in finding solutions to regional political problems and conflicts, while "meaningful steps should be taken to reform the existing world monetary and economic system in order to bring about a more equitable international order which, hopefully, would bring about the solution of the various problems facing the developing countries," Kuwait's oil undersecretary told the opening session of the conference.

Finally, the major consuming countries should continue their efforts to conserve energy and develop economically viable alternative sources. This does not mean that the taxation and stockpiling policies used by the industrialized countries to put pressure on the OPEC price structure should be continued as these policies would be counter-productive in the long run by making OPEC more rigid on restricting output.

"If these guidelines are abided by the consuming countries, OPEC would be willing, in return, to produce the required oil quantities to balance world demand," according to Adsani.

Negotiations to reach agreement between oil producing and consuming states should be based on global dialogue, as opposed to the industrialized countries' insistence that future talks be restricted to producers and consumers, Adsani said in conclusion.

"In order for the negotiations to succeed and result in agreement, there should be a political will on all sides to negotiate in good faith and a preparedness to accept sacrifices and compromises as well as willingness to to be reasonable," he stressed.

GULF AFFAIRS

AFP: Indian Ship Attacked by Aircraft 11 Oct

NC120939 Paris AFP in English 0936 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Manama, Oct 12 (AFP) — An Indian ship was attacked by an unidentified aircraft and slightly damaged last night in the southern waters of the Gulf, maritime sources said here today. The ship, which was not named, was about 100 kilometers (60 miles) off the coast of Iran, near the island of Lavan, when the attack occurred, the sources said. Indian diplomats in the Gulf were unable to confirm the attack. Iraq, which in the past has claimed several attacks on Gulf shipping, has not reported any operation by its Air Force either yesterday or early today.

Lloyd's Reports Damage, Injuries

GF121216 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Lloyd's shipping sources said that an unidentified aircraft strafed the Indian car freighter *Jag Pari* 60 miles off the Bahraini coast on 11 October. Lloyd's sources said that a sailor was injured by shrapnel but the ship did not sustain great damage. The aircraft dropped 4 bombs but only one of them hit the 21,000-ton ship, which was sailing toward Bahrain.

Riyadh Reports GCC Summit Changed to 27 Nov

LD121246 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Informed Gulf diplomatic sources in Abu Dhabi today said that the General Secretariat of the GCC has informed its members at the end of this week that the date of convening the fifth session of the GCC summit in Kuwait has been changed from 26 November to the 27th. The summit will be preceded by a meeting of the foreign ministers to be held on 19 November to prepare for the summit and draw up the agenda in the light of the memorandums submitted by the GCC General Secretariat and any issues which the ministers may wish to add.

During their meeting the leaders of the GCC states are expected to discuss a series of important topics on bolstering coordination and cooperation as well as on the developments in the Arab arena, particularly the Palestinian question, the Iran-Iraq war, the situation in the Red Sea and Lebanon. They will also discuss efforts being made to strengthen the peace endeavors to end the Iraq-Iran conflict and purify the Arab atmosphere, and the means to find a just and comprehensive solution for the Middle East problem.

KUNA: GCC Oil Ministers' Conference Postponed

LD141659 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1632 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Kuwait, 14 Oct (KUNA) — High-level Gulf petroleum sources announced that the six GCC oil countries' oil ministers conference has been postponed until 3 November. The oil ministers of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, the Sultanate of Oman, and the UAE were expected to meet in Riyadh on the 28th of this month.

GCC Official Meets With Irish Ambassador

GF141433 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah today met with Sean O'Huiginn, the Irish ambassador to Saudi Arabia. During the meeting, they discussed the contacts between the GCC and the EEC and ways to develop them.

Omani, UAE Forces Arrive in Saudi Arabia for Maneuvers

GF150600 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Additional forces taking part in the Peninsula Shield II exercise arrived yesterday from the Sultanate of Oman and the UAE. Forces from Kuwait, Bahrain, and Qatar, which are to take part in the exercise, arrived during the past few days. The final stage of the Peninsula Shield II exercise is scheduled to begin next Wednesday.

The Peninsula Shield II exercise, hosted by the Kingdom, is regarded as a continuation of the Peninsula Shield I exercise which was held in the UAE last year. This annual exercise, held every year in one of the GCC countries, is an effort by GCC officials to foster understanding among military leaders in order to reinforce coordination, bolster capabilities, enhance the spirit of joint collective work, and provide an opportunity for the GCC forces to practice integrated military operations. The exercise is to last 2 weeks and Saudi forces will participate in all aspects. This exercise will include defensive and intercept operations using live ammunition by land and air forces in addition to air defense forces.

BAHRAIN

Prime Minister Receives Outgoing Saudi Envoy

GF131134 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1100 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Bahraini Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah received at noon today Saudi Ambassador to Bahrain 'Abd al-Rahman Ibrahim al-Qadi at the end of his term.

Briefs

Libyan Secretary Departs — Manama, 13 Oct (WAKH) — Ramadan Muhammad al-Ru'ubi, secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in Bahrain, left Manama today for Baghdad at the conclusion of his term of office in Bahrain. Mr al-Ru'ubi had spent 7 years at his post in Bahrain. [Text] [*Manama WAKH in Arabic 1107 GMT 13 Oct 84 GF*]

Amir Receives French Admiral — Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah today received Vice Admiral Le

Meledo, commander of the French Indian Ocean Force, and the accompanying delegation, which is currently visiting Manama. [Excerpt][*Manama WAKH in Arabic 0720 GMT 14 Oct 84 GF*]

KUWAIT

Danish Prime Minister Arrives for 4-Day Visit

LD131739 Kuwait KUNA in English 1550 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 13 (KUNA) — Denmark's Prime Minister Poul Schluter, arrived here Saturday on a four-day official visit to Kuwait and was accorded an official reception. The Danish premier was received at the airport by H.H. the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah, Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs and Acting Foreign and Information Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, Health and Planning Minister and head of the delegation of honor Dr 'Abd al-Rahman 'Abdallah al-'Awadi, and a number of senior officials in the Cabinet, Foreign Ministry and dean of the diplomatic corps in Kuwait.

The Danish premier was accompanied by an official delegation that includes a number of senior officials in the Danish Government. The prime minister was also accompanied by his wife Mrs Elizabeth Schluter, who is escorted by Dr Sadiqa al-'Awadi, wife of the health minister.

Meets With Kuwaiti Premier

LD141216 Kuwait KUNA in English 1022 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 14 (KUNA) -- His Highness the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah received here Sunday visiting Prime Minister of Denmark Poul Schluter and the delegation accompanying him. Official bilateral talks were held at the meeting in which Shaykh Sa'd led Kuwait's delegation and the Danish side was headed by Schluter.

The Kuwaiti delegation grouped Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs and Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, Health and Planning Minister Dr 'Abd al-Rahman al-'Awadi, Oil and Finance Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Adhbi, Foreign Ministry Undersecretary Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Rashid, Kuwait's Ambassador to Denmark Ghazi Muhammad Amin al-Rayyis and the Director of His Highness the Crown Prince and Prime Minister's Office 'Abd Latif 'Abd Rahman al-Bahar. The meeting was also attended by the ranking officials of the Danish delegation.

The talks dealt with the fraternal bilateral relations and means of developing them, particularly in economic, technical and commercial fields as well as issues of joint interest. Meanwhile, Husayn told KUNA that the talks also covered the international political situation and developments in the region. The talks also tackled bilateral relations and means of developing and consolidating them in all fields.

Answering a KUNA question on whether there is any new European initiative or efforts toward bringing the Iraq-Iran war to end and settling the Middle East crisis, the minister affirmed that issue had been discussed. He added that Kuwait's stand toward that issue is clear and well-known but the Danish side has stressed its commitment to the Venice declaration adopted by the summit of the EEC in 1980, which among other things recognized the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Received by Amir

LD141222 Kuwait KUNA in English 1032 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 14 (KUNA) — His highness the amir received Sunday Prime Minister of Denmark Poul Schluter and the delegation accompanying him on the occasion of their visit to the country. Schluter conveyed a message to this highness the amir from her majesty the queen of Denmark on bilateral realtions between the two friendly countries. The meeting was attended by minister of Amiri Diwan Shaykh Khalid al-Ahmad al-Jabir, the head of the mission of honour, and Minister of Health and Planning Dr 'Abd al-Rahman 'Abdallah al-'Awadi.

Briefs

Departure of Various Nationalities — *AL-QABAS* has learned from reliable sources that the Department of Immigration and Residence at the Interior Ministry prepared a statistical report on those who permanently left the country during the past month because their services had ended or their work contracts had expired. There were 5,525 such persons of various nationalities. The sources said that most of the departing persons left the country entirely of their free will and not due to any security measures. [Text] [*Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 11 Oct 84 p 1 GF*]

UAE

Somali President To Arrive 15 Oct

GF131304 Doha QNA in Arabic 1130 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 12 Oct (QNA) — Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre will arrive in Abu Dhabi Monday, on a 2-day visit to the UAE. During his visit the Somali president will hold talks with UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan on strengthening cooperation between the two countries in various fields and discuss recent developments in the Horn of Africa and the Arab region.

FRG's Kohl Makes Statement During Stopover

GF141746 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1712 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 14 Oct (WAM) — FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl and his accompanying delegation stopped over at Al-Shariqah international airport this afternoon on their way back to their country following a 1-week visit to the PRC and Pakistan. He was received at the airport by Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sultan al-Qasimi, minister of state and head of the Department of Petroleum and Minerals in Al-Shariqah, and by a number of officials and the FRG ambassador to the UAE.

The FRG chancellor praised his country's relations with the Arab states and expressed his support for the Palestinian people's demand to establish a national home. He said that FRG relations with Mr Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, are good, and expressed the hope that the Palestinian question will reach "a solution that satisfies all parties."

As for the Iraqi-Iranian war, he said he met with Pakistani President Ziaul Haq in Islamabad yesterday, with whom he reviewed the latest developments of this war. He said there was full agreement that this conflict should be resolved "especially since it is taking place between two Muslim countries."

As regards his visit to China, Kohl said that his talks in Beijing were successful and that the purpose of his visit was to bolster the relations between both countries. He added that mutual results were achieved, especially with regard to international peace and imposing control over the arms race, and with regard to offering economic aid to Third World countries.

AL-BAYAN on Israeli Prime Minister's U.S. Visit

GF131650 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 13 Oct 84 p 1

[Editorial: "The Ever-Flowing U.S. Aid to Israel"]

[Text] The Israeli prime minister has obtained from U.S. President Reagan all he had hoped to get from his official visit to the United States. Furthermore, in order to be doubly sure and taking all possibilities into consideration, he received promises from Walter Mondale, the U.S. President's rival in the coming presidential election, that he will double U.S. aid to Israel in the event of his victory. Most likely Mondale found nothing with which to outbid what Reagan offered except to reaffirm his intention of moving the U.S. Embassy to occupied Jerusalem. This, in the final count, is almost a "formality" which has little bearing on the size of material cooperation in all spheres — cooperation with regard to grants and economic assistance, for Israel is the recipient of the largest share of U.S. foreign aid; with regard to the free trade zone which makes Israel a complementary part of the U.S. market and an integral part of it; and with regard to military and political support that enables the Zionist entity to further all its expansionist and aggressive schemes in the Middle East.

After making sure of the official support, Shim'on Peres went about begging for further support from American Jews, imploring them to extend assistance to save Israel from the economic crisis that ravages its currency — the shekel — and allows an inflation rate that makes the cost of living rise by 100 percent every 2 months. As usual, American Jews will give Peres what he asks for. U.S. law defines contributions to Israel as operating costs that are tax-deductible; and so, anyone donating money to Israel is not doing so at his own expense but at the expense of the tax revenue that the U.S. Treasury collects.

If this outflow of grants and donations, and loans which in turn become grants, is not enough to deal with the foreign debt of the enemy government that totals now about $23 billion, then Peres and Shamir and their gang are secure in the knowledge that this debt is in the hands of totally reliable friends. This debt is, for the most part, a part of the price of U.S. weapons given to Israel. These weapons — as Peres himself said a few days ago — rendered services to the United States worth over $70 billion.

Do we still need to say that the absence of an Arab response is the reason the United States goes so far in its support of our Israeli enemy, and that the only way for Arab reaction to be effective is through the unity of Arab will in the face of all the conspiracies that are being plotted against the Arab world?

PDRY

Reportage on President's Visit to North Korea

For North Korean media reportage on the visit by Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to North Korea, including his meetings with President Kim Il-song, the signing of a mutual friendship and cooperation treaty, and other details of his visit, see the North Korea section of the 12 October issue of the Asia & Pacific *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Chairman Addresses Anniversary Celebration

GF141010 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Speech by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the 21st anniversary of the 14 October Revolution broadcast on radio and television on 13 October — recorded]

[Excerpts] Our great Yemeni people, today we mark the anniversary of the 14 October Revolution which surged from [words indistinct] in 1963 under the leadership of the National Front and ended forever the imperialist British presence and the agent sultanate system. On this glorious and patriotic occasion I am pleased to extend the warmest congratulations of the YSP Central Committee and the Supreme People's Council Presidium and the Council of Ministers, to the workers, peasants, intellectuals, and soldiers in the various economic and social fields and under arms defending the country, and wish them success in their struggle on the road to achieve the goals of the revolution under the leadership of our YSP. On this glorious occasion we are pleased to salute the heroism and sacrifices of the martyrs who sacrificed their lives so that the revolution will triumph.

Our happiness on this anniversary which is dear to us is increased by the fact that it falls amid the great achievements of our country's workers in implementing the tasks designated by the YSP in various political, economic, social, and cultural fields. Thanks to the strong ties between the party and people we have achieved further triumphs and tangible successes in the past years — triumphs and successes demonstrated by the growing development in the standard of living of the workers, an increase in the capacity for work and production of various economic forces, the rise in the gross national income, the stability of the country's economy, security, and defense situation, the continued strengthening of [words indistinct] on the Arab and international levels, and the development in our relations of struggle with all

the forces of liberation, progress, socialism, and peace in the world.

Party and mass organizations and the executive must turn the 21st anniversary of the revolution into an opportunity for mobilizing energies and harnessing maximum efforts to implement the projects of the 5th year of the second development plan, maintain the results of the campaign to eradicate illiteracy, and to increase the participation of the workers and farmers in implementing the new tasks that lie before us this year. Foremost among these tasks is the preparation for the 1985 YSP Congress, and the preparation for the next 5-year development plan. Greater importance must be given to work (?relationships) in order to achieve these two tasks through a whole series of political, economic, and cultural activities which reflect the importance of these two events in the life of our party and people.

At the same time we must continue to be highly vigilant in the face of the plots and intrigues of our class enemy, and continue to strengthen the security and defense preparedness of our country — an important condition for the sovereignty and security of our country and for the protection and development of the progressive achievements of our people. In this regard, I wish to greet all the members of the Armed Forces, the Popular Police, the Popular Army, and the State Security Forces, and salute the important and prominent role they carry out in defending the sovereignty of the homeland and in guarding its safety, security, and stability, and in participating in building the new life.

O citizens, o masses of our great Yemeni people: Our people's revolutionary march of struggle in the past years has been characterized by the fact that the national, pan-Arab [qawmiyah], and internationalist goals and options were interlinked. These goals and options have crystallized during the struggle to achieve the tasks of the national and democratic revolution that has socialist horizons. In this direction, the cause of Yemeni unity occupied an important and vital position in the course of our national and social struggle in the past period. The efforts of the leaders of the two parts of Yemen and their unionist meetings have continued and many positive steps necessary for laying down the bases for political coordination, economic integration, trade and the movement of citizens between the two parts of Yemen have been implemented. The establishment of the Supreme Yemeni Council and the joint ministerial committee and some joint economic institutions has constituted an important factor in strengthening the work for unity and consolidating the existing cooperation and coordination between the leaders of the two parts of Yemen, thus promoting our Yemeni people's (?aspiration) to unity and contributing toward increasing our country's [word indistinct] in serving the causes of destiny of our Arab peoples. There still lies a long road before us to strengthen and expand the scope of the unionist efforts in order to bring closer the dawn of the aspired unity.

We must continue our joint efforts with our brothers in the northern part of the homeland, led by President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, in order to implement the decisions that were agreed upon during the past sessions of the Supreme Yemeni Council and the joint ministerial committee and complete the work of the unity committees and begin to implement the new joint projects. We will continue to exert maximum efforts along this road to insure the effective implementation of all that was agreed upon with our brothers in the northern part of the homeland, and to achieve more unionist results which converge toward the course of joint action to restore the unity of the Yemeni homeland and people on peaceful and democratic bases.

Brother citizens, our country is following the serious developments in the Gulf region, the Horn of Africa, and the Red Sea. Our external political moves in the face of these developments have been and continue to be compatible with the [word indistinct] and principled stand of our country's peaceful external policy, a policy that aims to safeguard and develop the current revolutionary process in our society and to participate in the anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist Arab struggle. In this regard, our country has firmly opposed all forms of instability and creation of tension in our region, and condemned the presence of imperialist bases and warships in the Gulf, the Horn of Africa, and the Red Sea.

Our country has called for an end to the Iraqi-Iranian war since its outbreak — a war that has harmed the potential and capabilities of the Iraqi and Iranian peoples and increased the danger of instability in the region. Our country has put forward a peaceful initiative aimed at bringing about cooperation among the countries of the Gulf, the Arabian Peninsula, and the Horn of Africa to safeguard the prevalance of security and stability among the area countries in order to spare our people the threat of the aggressive military presence of the imperialist forces. Events and developments have proved that security and stability in this strategic area cannot be protected without the joint cooperation of all the area countries, the elimination of the threat of the military bases and warships present in the area, the resolution of the differences among disputing parties by peaceful means, the establishment of relations of cooperation among all area countries on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and the mutual respect for each other's national sovereignty, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. We will continue to make efforts along this principled course and strengthen our country's contribution in the efforts to safeguard security and stability in our region.

Our country will also continue to strengthen and support the struggle of our Arab peoples to safeguard legitimate Arab rights and causes, foremost among which is the cause of the Palestinian Arab people and their right to repatriation, self-determination, and the establishment of an independent state. In the past our country has made tireless efforts to consolidate the alliance of struggle with the Arab national liberation movement and all the regimes and national and progressive forces representing it, and to strengthen fraternal relations with all the brotherly Arab states. In this regard we wish to emphasize that the continued escalation in the imperialist-Zionist onslaught against the Arab region requires the mobilization of Arab capabilities to ensure the achievement of anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist Arab cooperation, and spare the Palestinian people the dangers of divisions and conflicts whose continuation is likely to weaken the PLO and provide opportunities and pretexts for gaining acceptance for capitulatory and liquidationist solutions. Our country has made great efforts to safeguard Palestinian national unity and strengthen its relations of struggle with Syria — a necessary

condition to face the serious challenges that threaten our Arab peoples.

In this regard our country affirms its total support for the struggle of Syria and Algeria in the face of imperialist and Zionist plots and for the struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, and for the struggle of the Lebanese people and their national [wataniyah] and progressive forces to end the Israeli occupation and safeguard Lebanon's unity, Arabism and independence; and for the struggle of the Saharan people under the leadership of the Polisario for their right to self-determination. Our country will also continue to support the alliance of struggle between the Arab and African national liberation movements which stand together in the same trench in the joint struggle against imperialism and its linchpins and for progressive national and social liberation.

The firm relations of struggle between the PDRY and Ethiopia have constituted an important factor in strengthening the unity of the Arab-African struggle. While we are satisfied with the continued development in the existing relations of friendship between our country and Ethiopia, we affirm our determination to continue to consolidate and expand these relations in all party, government, and mass fields, guided by the great ideas of scientific socialism and internationalism.

Brother citizens: Recently, there has been increasing tension in the international situation as a result of the action by world imperialism led by the U.S. Government; the escalation of its aggressive moves are harmful to world peace through its successive measures in escalating the arms race, deploying nuclear missiles in Europe, increasing expenditures on arms industries, the militarization of outer space, deploying fleets and military bases in the seas, oceans, and international waterways, creating hotbeds of tension, prolonging and fanning regional disputes and wars throughout the world, supporting aggression and expansion, creating international problems and [word indistinct], and concocting plots against the socialist countries, liberated countries, and the national liberation movements. In spite of all this, the forces that love liberation, socialism, and peace in the world are continuing their firm resistance to all forms of aggression by the world imperialist order. The Soviet Union and the socialist countries are carrying out a vital role in exerting efforts and making the necessary peaceful initiatives to safeguard world peace and to spare mankind the danger of a destructive nuclear war. Our country fully supports the peaceful Soviet initiatives and stands favorable to the [word indistinct] interests of mankind.

Our country has supported and continues to support the proposals made by the Soviet Union to contribute toward solving international problems and easing tension — including the proposals for a Middle East settlement. These problems constitute a realistic and practical framework for safeguarding the achievement of a just peace in the Middle East. In this regard we wish to salute the noble international support and the unlimited solidarity which the Soviet Union has extended and continues to extend to our country, party, and people in various fields. PDRY-Soviet relations of friendship, based on the friendship and cooperation treaty between the two countries, have become an important and necessary factor in strengthening our people's struggle on the road to socialism. We also wish to salute the noble internationalist support extended to our country by the other socialist countries and reaffirm our intention to continue to develop our relations with them in all fields of cooperation.

In this context we wish to affirm our full support for and solidarity with the struggle of Cuba, Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Angola, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe against all imperialist and reactionary plots, as well as the Korean people's struggle to unify the Korean homeland, and the struggle of the peoples of El Salvador, Chile, Grenada, Namibia, the people of South Africa, and other forces struggling for national liberation and social progress. We shall further continue to pursue this principled path, the path of consolidating the internationalist solidarity between our country and all factions of the world revolutionary movement.

Long live the 21st anniversary of the glorious October revolution! Long live the YSP! Glory and immortality for the martyrs of the Yemeni revolution! Long live the struggle of our Yemeni people! Long live a unified democratic [word indistinct] Yemen!

Receives USSR Congratulatory Cable

GF131508 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 3 Oct 84

["Text" of congratulatory cable received by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, from the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers, on the 21st anniversary of the 14 October Revolution — date not given]

[Text] On the occasion of the PDRY national day and the anniversary of the 14 October Revolution, we send our sincere and best wishes to you, Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, and to the YSP Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, the Government and the people in the PDRY.

With great appreciation and good feelings, the Soviet Union follows up the indefatigable efforts which the PDRY people are exerting in their struggle to achieve the noble goals of the 14 October Revolution and in order to construct a new society in your country, based on principles of social, democratic, and socialist justice. The successes which have been achieved by the PDRY laborers under the YSP'S leadership in the reinforcement of the country's national independence and in its economic, social, and cultural development, affirm the soundness of the choice which the PDRY people made and which secures further accomplishments in this course.

The PDRY has achieved a high reputation on the international level, while actively working with other progressive countries against hostile imperialist practices and in order to eliminate the threat of nuclear war and reinforce peace on our planet. The PDRY greatly and usefully contributes to the Arab peoples' struggle against Israeli aggression — which is encouraged by the United States — in order to achieve a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

We are certain that the friendly relations between the Soviet Union and the PDRY, which are based on the friendship and cooperation treaty which was ratified in 1979, will develop and strengthen in favor of the peoples of the two countries and in favor of international peace and security. We personally wish you good health and happiness and wish the YSP, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and the PDRY Government and people more successes in the course of socialism.

YAR

President Returns to Sanaa 13 Oct

GF131820 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretay general of the General People's Congress, and his accompanying delegation returned home safely at 1100 today following an official visit to the USSR.

KUNA Interviews President Salih on USSR Visit

GF131446 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 Oct 84

["Full text" of interview with President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih by KUNA — read by announcer; date and place not given]

[Text] Question: What was the real motive behind your visit to Damascus before heading to Moscow?

Answer: We believe that it is necessary for the visits of Arab leaders to fraternal countries to continue and that they should meet from time to time under normal conditions, particularly during the current extraordinary circumstances our Arab nation is passing through and at a time when it is facing the dangerous Israeli and Zionist conspiracies, particularly the frontline countries, foremost of which is the steadfast Arab Syria. It was on this basis that we were keen to pay a friendly and successful working visit to Syria in order to meet and negotiate with Brother President Hafiz al-Asad on bilateral relations between the two fraternal countries and ways to develop and strengthen them, and to hold consultations on various issues in the interest of our Arab nation in light of recent developments on the Arab arena.

The visit strengthened our confidence in Syria's steadfast stance and the ability of the Arab nation to emerge from its crisis and resist all the threats facing it through continued meetings, as this is the only way to overcome all marginal differences.

Question: How do you assess the current situation in the Middle East in light of the new Soviet peace proposals?

Answer: There is no doubt that the current situation in the Middle East is very bad. There are many threats to the security and peace of this region and the whole world due to an increase of hostile practices, stubborness, and treacheries by Israel, the continued implementation of its hostile designs against the Arab nation, and the expansion of its occupation and domination over Arab territories. The Soviet proposals are a new political and objective point of view aimed at establishing a just and comprehensive peace in this region, which according to the denominators is a full volcano that will soon explode due to Israeli arrogance and Zionist stubborness. This is what international Zionism is planning. We reiterated our support for the Soviet peace proposals which agreed with the Arab leaders resolutions unanimously adopted at the 12th Fes summit, which embodied a definite Arab view for resolving the Middle East problem and reiterated the need to begin its implementation with the international blessing and support of the big powers, of which the Soviet Union is a leading advocate and has carried it a step further with its positive proposals.

Question: What is your country's stance on the restoration of diplomatic relations between Jordan and Egypt and on the new Libyan-Moroccan union?

Answer: Our country's stance on the restoration of Arab relations with Egypt is clear and officially declared. It should take place through a decision by the Arab summit. That is, by the same tool that previously adopted the decision to sever relations. Our stance on the Moroccan-Libyan union is that any positive step in this direction toward the realization of unity between any Arab country and another is welcome and is a step toward the realization of Arab unity.

Question: To what point has the unity negotiations between the two parts of Yemen reached and what is your assessment of Kuwait's role in this regard?

Answer: The unity work between the two parts of the homeland has made progress and success, the most important of which is that the majority of the unity committees have been able to execute many of the tasks set for them. It also has strengthened the preparatory and practical steps in fields of cooperation and [word indistinct] and the establishment of economic and cultural establishments .

Question: All the Arab, Islamic, and international mediation efforts on the Iran-Iraq war have reached a deadlock. In your opinion, what are the means and dimensions to end this war?

Answer: There is still hope for a change in the Iranian stance and response of the Iranian leaders to the existing mediation efforts to achieve a peaceful solution. Without an Iranian response to a solution based on dialogue and the [passage indistinct].

Question: During your various visits to the Arab Gulf countries did you detect any direction by certain countries to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union? Is there any truth to news circulating that an Arab mediator is holding negotiations with Riyadh and Moscow to restore their diplomatic relations?

Answer: The establishment of diplomatic relations between the Gulf countries and the Soviet Union is a matter that concerns each country alone.

Coverage of Visit of U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger

AKHBAR AL-YAWM Previews Talks

NC122235 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2200 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Cairo, 12 Oct (MENA) — In its Saturday edition, *AKHBAR AL-YAWM* reports that the talks Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and defense minister, will have with U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger, who is arriving in Cairo on Saturday, will deal with U.S. military aid to Egypt during the next few years and with Egyptian procurement of sophisticated military equipment. The talks will also deal with U.S. solutions to any problems that may arise with respect to U.S. equipment and the possibility of the two sides holding joint exercises in the future.

The talks will also deal with the recent events in the Red Sea, the Egyptian and U.S. stands on the current situations in Chad, Lebanon, and Sudan, and on Egypt's views and their impact in the area, particularly regarding the Iraqi-Iranian war.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM says that the most prominent subjects to be raised during the talks is the U.S. President's promise to treat Egypt like Israel with respect to military aid and the possibility of reducing interest on loans, especially since the United States agreed to grant Israel $2.2 billion to save its economy. The talks will also deal with the problems encountered in implementing the peace agreement between Egypt and Israel, particularly since Weinberger will be visiting Israel after Egypt.

Weinberger Arrives for Visit

NC131746 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1731 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Cairo, 13 Oct (MENA) — U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger arrived in Cairo this evening from Tunis for a 3-day official visit to Egypt.

President Mubarak Receives Weinberger

NC140738 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0729 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Cairo, 14 Oct (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and members of his delegation at the Al-'Urubah Palace this morning. The meeting was attended by Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production; and U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Veliotes.

The U.S. secretary of defense arrived in Cairo yesterday evening for a 2-day visit, within a tour of the Middle East region.

'Ali Meets With Weinberger

NC141539 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali received at his office today U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and his delegation currently visiting Cairo. The meeting was attended by Nicholas Veliotes, U.S. ambassador in Cairo. 'Ali said after the meeting that relations between Egypt and the United States are very strong and are aimed at serving the interests of both peoples.

Foreign Minister Al-Majid on Arab Relations

JN141900 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1740 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Cairo, 14 Oct (SUNA) — Egyptian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid has expressed his belief that Iraq would restore its diplomatic relations with Egypt. This came during a press interview with SUNA here today. His excellency also said that the restoration of full diplomatic relations between Egypt and Jordan was an important step toward rapprochement between the Arab peoples. He added that this step has confirmed that relations between Egypt and the Arab peoples are continuous and strong, stressing that the expected results will be very beneficial.

The Egyptian foreign minister also expressed his hope that other Arab countries would follow Jordan's example and restore their diplomatic relations with his country. Regarding the Arab country that will follow Jordan's move and restore relations with Egypt, his excellency explained that Egypt's contacts with Arab countries are continuous, and that contacts have been made with Arab foreign ministers. His excellency added that it is difficult to determine the next Arab country to follow Jordan's example and restore relations with Egypt, but he believes that Iraq is expected to restore its relations with Egypt.

Asked if President Husni Mubarak will to visit Iraq, the Egyptian foreign minister said that President Mubarak visiting Iraq is possible in view of the strong relations between President Mubarak and President Saddam Husayn and between the Egyptian and Iraqi peoples.

Regarding Egypt's efforts to secure navigation in the Red Sea, he said that Egypt has responded positively to Sudan's call for convening a Red Sea conference. He added that after postponing the previous date, contacts took place between Egypt and Sudan and the two countries' foreign ministers, fully coordinated with a number of Red Sea countries such as Ethiopia and Yemen [as received], and that they agreed to hold a meeting in Khartoum after the concerned countries set a date.

The Egyptian foreign minister said that the meeting has been agreed on in principle and that all of the Red Sea littoral states have agreed to attend the conference. A paper is currently being prepared with the aim of making some aims clearer. He said that consultations on this paper will be held between Cairo and Khartoum.

'Abd al-Majid announced that the Red Sea has been fully cleared of mines and that Egypt was forced to seek assistance from some friendly states under direct Egyptian supervision. He said that the ships that cleared the Red Sea mines have returned to their bases. The minister added that although Egypt could not define the parties responsible for laying down the mines, the accusing fingers were directed toward Libya and Iran. He said the mines were of Soviet manufacture.

On Egypt's views on Moroccan-Libyan unity, 'Abd al-Majid said that Morocco and Libya are free to have any agreement they want, referring to the Moroccan foreign minister's statement that the agreement was not directed against anyone.

On the Chadian issue, he said the situation there is of extreme concern to both Egypt and Sudan. He expressed hope that the recent French-Libyan agreement on Chad would enable Habre's government to spread its full sovereignty over the Chadian territory, and would lead to the Libyan invading forces' withdrawal and the restoration of calm to the region. He voiced his hope that the Libyan withdrawal would be effected as soon as possible.

Asked about the OAU and the possible convocation of an Africa summit, 'Abd al-Majid said that the summit will be held in Addis Ababa without being preceded by the usual foreign ministers' conference. The summit will hear a report from the Ethiopian president on his contacts on the Western Sahara issue. He expressed the view that the conference will meet with difficulties but hoped that the OAU would continue to carry out its duties and play its role. He said Egypt and Sudan are concerned about supporting the OAU, hoping that no crises will crop up in the future.

On the Palestinian problem, 'Abd al-Majid said that Jordan's restoration of relations with Egypt is a support for the Palestinian cause and Arab rights. He voiced his hope that the Palestinians will put their house in order and make a decision on holding the PNC under PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

On Arab issues, 'Abd al-Majid said that Egypt's presence is a positive factor in backing Arab cause, referring to Egypt's stand toward the Lebanese issue. He said Egypt is always ready and prepared to serve Arab causes and to solve Arab problems through various means.

On the factors of Egyptian-Sudanese integration, he said the developments in the two countries' relations are natural, pointing out the deep relations between the two countries. He said the steps on the road to integration are blessed, great steps. He added that Sudan's election as chairman of the IPU will enable it to develop its relations with all the states in the world and that Egypt is pleased that Sudan is occupying this position. He said that Egypt and Sudan are moving within international organizations as one state.

Ghali Interviewed on Arab Unity, Red Sea

NC121732 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1500 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Beirut, 12 Oct (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has said that Jordan will not be the last nation to restore diplomatic relations with Egypt, and that Egypt is engaged in calm but continuous contacts with other fraternal Arab states, as much as circumstances in each allow, preferring to let the issue "cook slowly on a back burner" rather than hurrying anything.

In an interview with the Lebanese weekly *AL-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AL-DUWALI*, to be published on Monday, Dr Ghali said that Egypt sees Jordan's step as the beginning of a new stage on the road toward comprehensive reconciliation between it and the Arab states.

Dr Ghali explained that Egypt undertakes its contacts with the Arab brothers on the basis of a responsible awareness of its own leading role and its pioneering national responsibilities. He said that Egypt hopes that, at this important historic juncture, the Arabs will rise to the challenge and will transcend maneuverings and outbiddings to safeguard the most important pan-Arab objectives, foremost of which are the Arab nation's strategic security and legitimate rights, and the establishment of foundations for a comprehensive and permanent peace.

Dr Ghali said that the restoration of Egyptian-Jordanian relations was the result of a natural growth and development between the two states and the crowning of continuous efforts by Egyptian diplomats over the past 3 years, efforts exerted calmly, not haphazardly. Dr Ghali considered it unlikely that the resumption of Egyptian-Jordanian relations will lead to sharp divisions in the Arab world. He expressed hope that it will lead instead to further Arab consultation, dialogue, and coordination.

The minister said that Jordan's initiative on restoring relations with Egypt reflects its acute appreciation for the dangers surrounding the Arab area, which must be confronted with Arab solidarity, increased feelings of responsibility, and the ability to take positive action. He expressed the hope that Jordan's initiative will be the first step on the road to integration, solidarity, and Arab awareness.

Dr Ghali also dealt with the question of the Red Sea mines. He said that they impede secure navigation through the Red Sea and the Suez Canal, and affect the security of the Red Sea littoral states as well. He said that the need for the conference called for by Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri to discuss the security of the Red Sea, is genuine and that it will be necessary to exert every effort to ensure its success. Dr Ghali said that the lesson to be learned from this, is the importance of working immediately to establish a strong regional system around the Red Sea that will be able to counteract strategic weak points that characterize the area in general.

Dr Ghali said that Egypt believes that strengthened cooperation among the Red Sea littoral states will render it the nucleus of an area of peace and stability, while checking the phenomenon of governmental and international terrorism, which has taken on a new dimension in the Red Sea, thus extending its range and entering a wider circle bringing further danger to the states that border this navigational waterway.

In his interview with *AL-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AL-DUWALI* magazine, Dr Butrus Ghali reaffirmed Egypt's support for Iraq since the beginning of the Iraqi-Iranian war. Support for Iraq comes from the fact that Egypt wants to safeguard Arab national security in confronting threats and aggression.

Dr Ghali said that this support is not limited to declared political support in all international arenas, but includes military aid and weapons in addition to economic support. Dr Ghali urged Iraq and Iran to spare the lives of their people, to direct their resources

toward reconstruction and development, and to ensure against foreign interference hostile to local interests in the area.

Dr Ghali said that Egypt believes that efforts must be maintained to stop this war regardless of the fact that no positive result has yet been achieved. Egypt still believes that the opportunity exists to seek an end to the war within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement and free of the great powers' interference, who perhaps have an interest in keeping the war going.

In his interview, Dr Ghali said that a way to get around Camp David would be through jointly finding an alternative, not merely by verbal rejection, and it would not be Egypt's responsibility alone but the responsibility of all the Arabs in conjunction with the Israeli side. He said that Camp David is only a framework for a peaceful settlement of the Palestine problem and a general framework for negotiations over the nature of this settlement.

Dr Ghali added that he is addressing himself to Syria and believes it is time to proceed according to the dictates of reality free of one-upmanship and futile slogans.

Ghali affirmed that in the absence of an agreed upon alternative, Egypt believes that the Camp David accords remain a good framework for diplomatic action for achieving peace and for defending the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. He said that Egypt will continue to be in the forefront of true strugglers for a better Arab life and future.

Ghali said that Egypt's commitment to establishing diplomatic relations with Israel in accordance with the peace agreement will not affect Egypt's pan-Arab policy. Egypt will never abandon its Arab obligations while adhering to its international commitments.

In his interview, Dr Ghali dealt with the Lebanese situation and said that a great deal of stability and reasonable progress toward normalcy has been achieved during the last few months under a balanced national government led by Rashid Karami. However, the hopes attached to an improvement of conditions in Lebanon have been subjected to a violent tremor. There are certain elements attempting to pour oil on the fire to inflame it again so that it will neither be extinguished nor contained in the foreseeable future.

Dr Ghali stressed that Israel's persistent occupation of parts of Lebanese territory and its support for a hostile group of militias in southern Lebanon, attempting to maintain an atmosphere of tension and conflict in the south to justify the Israeli presence, disturbs the clear hopes attached to the success of the Lebanese in resolving their problems.

Dr Ghali affirmed that Israel's withdrawal from southern Lebanon and abandoning its support for the militias outside the Lebanese national ranks is the beginning of the road for Lebanon's emergence from its ordeal. Arab and international efforts must now be centered on pressuring Israel to withdraw from Lebanon. This is the beginning which will bring about the aspirations of a united Lebanon free of sectarian tumors which have destroyed its present and are about to destroy its future.

Dr Ghali pointed out that Egyptian diplomacy supports the use of a variety of strong means of diplomatic pressure to bring about Israel's comprehensive and full withdrawal from Lebanon. Egypt stresses and urges this daily.

Dr Ghali said that Egypt has pursued a calm but beneficial policy in the Arab and international arena with respect to Lebanon. There is close cooperation between Egyptian and Lebanese diplomacy, a calm and an undeclared cooperation.

Dr Ghali expects the area to be the scene of new momentum in the international arena, following the forthcoming U.S. elections, to push forward to peace in the Middle East.

Ghali Statement on Integration With Sudan

NC121428 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Today the two peoples of the Nile valley are celebrating the second anniversary of the conclusion of the charter of integration between their nations. Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, made a statement for our correspondent on the occasion saying: The conclusion of the charter of integration between Egypt and Sudan clearly embodies the two peoples' hopes, historically and culturally. It is also a blueprint for the gradual, yet scientific achievement of complete unity.

He added: The integration has produced numerous decisions and recommendations of concern to both countries' peoples. It is becoming a vibrant, living reality. In the realm of foreign policy, Egypt and Sudan pursue a joint policy on peace in the Middle East and the African Continent. In international relations, Egypt and Sudan support the Arab right and believe that peace in the Middle East requires resolution of the Palestinian issue with the active participation of the PLO. The two countries are committed to peace as a firm strategy in their efforts to achieve a just solution. In regard to Africa, the two countries believe that Africa's problems should be solved through the consolidation of the OAU. They support the legitimacy of Chad, while condemning the policy of Libya's leaders, which seeks to spread instability on the African Continent.

Numayri Arrives for Nile Valley Parliament Session

NC141245 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri arrived in Cairo this afternoon and was received by President Husni Mubarak and senior state officials. The great Sudanese guest was accorded an official welcome at the Republican Palace in Al-Qubbah. Presidents Mubarak and Numayri then had a working lunch alone.

The two presidents will open the second session of the Nile Valley Parliament in Cairo tomorrow. Each will deliver an important speech in which strategic planning for the second stage of integration will be reviewed.

Praises Husayn, Discusses Relations

NC132252 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2153 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Cairo, 13 Oct (MENA) — Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri has emphasized that there is no substitute for the pioneering role Egypt is performing in serving the goals of the Arabs and reuniting their ranks. He said that the gigantic and blessed step that King Husayn, the Jordanian monarch, has taken comes as a reaffirmation of King Husayn's wisdom and perspicacity as far as the Arab nation's strategic objectives are concerned. In an interview with the newspaper *AL-AKHBAR*, to be published in tomorrow's edition, President Numayri said that the Arab nation blesses Egypt's return [to the Arab fold], noting in this respect that actual relations exist between Egypt and the Arab states.

President Numayri spoke of Egyptian-Sudanese relations. He said he believes that these relations have come so far that it is now possible to abolish the two embassies of Egypt and Sudan in Khartoum and Cairo so that these embassies will turn into something similar to coordination bureaus. It is unreasonably illogical that an Egyptian Embassy should remain in Sudan, and a Sudanese Embassy should remain in Egypt. President Numayri added that, within the context and goals of integration, we can call the embassies, for example, "Sudan House in Egypt and Egypt House in Sudan," or we can give them any other name that would reflect the reality of integration.

President Numayri said that the second session of the Nile Valley Parliament will discuss numerous important matters that mirror the ambition of the Nile valley people

In the interview, President Ja'far Numayri discussed the situation prevailing in southern Sudan. He emphasized that the events in the south have no connection with the application of the Islamic shari'a, because these events preceded the application of the Islamic shari'a. He said that what is now taking place in some southern areas at the hands of some dissidents is nothing more than a paid propaganda campaign.

President Numayri said: The citizens in these regions have the right to express their views on the experiment of subdividing the southern regions through the constitutional organs existing there.

He said: We will settle the matter through the people and through democratic and constitutional means.

Concerning the Libyan stance on Sudan, President Numayri disclosed that, lately Libya has frequently tried to send forces — one time from the east, another time from the west, and yet another time from the south. However, Libya has completely failed to achieve any of its objectives, thanks to this people's vigilance and cohesion. President Numayri asserted that Sudan stands fully prepared to check any attempt to use aggression against it.

Further Reportage on Chadian Foreign Minister's Visit

Doubts Libya's Intentions

NC141309 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Korom Hamet, Chadian minister of state for foreign affairs, has expressed his doubt about Libya's intentions of withdrawing from the Aozou region in Chad. He also said that this will not solve the essence of the problem, in any case.

The Chadian minister of state said that the problem facing the Chadian Government now is to ascertain the truth of the Libyan Government's intention to withdraw its forces from Chad's territories. He added that his country's government is willing to attend the Brazzaville conference, which is a step forward in the search for national reconciliation and peace in Chad.

Signs Cooperation Protocols

NC141905 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1835 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Cairo, 14 Oct (MENA) — Egypt and Chad today signed five protocols for cooperation in the fields of culture, arts, education, information, tourism, health, transportation, and trade. The signing took place at the conclusion of the Egyptian-Chadian Joint Committee meetings held at the Foreign Ministry. Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, led the Egyptian side to these meetings, while the Chadian side was led by Korom Hamet, Chadian secretary of state for foreign affairs. The two countries also signed a special protocol for training military personnel in Egypt's military educational institutes.

Ghali Confers With Visiting British Official

NC131500 Cairo MENA in English 1410 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Cairo, Oct 13 (MENA) — Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Dr Butrus Ghali conferred today with the visiting British assistant foreign under secretary on the Middle East situation and the European role in stimulating the peace process. The meeting was attended by British Ambassador to Egypt Michael Weir.

Saddam Receives Turkish Foreign Minister, Letter

JN141913 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1856 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Oct (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has received a letter from Turkish President Kenan Evren dealing with bilateral relations, the situation in the region, and issues of common concern. The letter was delivered by Turkish Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu, who met with the president this evening.

The meeting was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and a number of Turkish officials.

The Turkish official arrived in Baghdad earlier today.

Border Security Discussed

JN150714 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Iraqi President Saddam Husayn held talks in Baghdad yesterday with Turkish Foreign Minister Halefoglu in the presence of a Kurdish representative from northeastern Iraq. The Turkish foreign minister conveyed to the Iraqi president a letter from Turkish President Kenan Evren. According to KUNA, the Turkish minister will hold talks with Iraqi officials concerning security on the Iraqi-Turkish border.

This visit takes place after armed operations carried out by Kurdish rebels in southeastern Turkey. According to reports from Ankara, Kurdish resistance operations are backed by Iraqi Kurdistan. Last March, Iraq permitted the Turkish Army to carry out a large-scale campaign inside Iraqi territory against Turkish Kurdish fighters who had sought refuge in Iraqi territoy. Ankara press has pointed out that the Turkish Government intends to expand the scope of operations against Kurdish rebels in southeastern Turkey to include areas on the Iraqi-Iranian border. The Turkish Government will request Iraq and Iran to permit Turkish forces to enter the territories of both countries for this purpose.

Tariq 'Aziz on Gulf War, Ties With Egypt, U.S.

JN130816 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0740 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Detroit, 13 Oct (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has reiterated Iraq's call for ending the dispute with Iran peacefully and said that Iraq calls for a just, balanced peace with Iran and other neighbors.

In an interview with the Voice of Arab Expatriates Television in Detroit in the United States, 'Aziz said that this is Iraq's principled stand, but that the Iranian side has rejected all peace efforts and has insisted on war, aggression, and expansion and on threatening the security and stability of the region and its states.

Regarding the possibilities of a new Iranian offensive against Iraqi territories, 'Aziz expressed the hope that this offensive would not take place, and said: "We do not want to lose a single drop of our Iraqi sons' blood."

The Iraqi deputy prime minister warned Iran against committing a new blunder by contemplating a new offensive against Iraq and said that Iraq will crush such an offensive.

Regarding Iran's conditions for ending the war against Iraq, 'Aziz said that these conditions are unacceptable and that the consensus in the United Nations is that these conditions will only bring more destruction and ruination for Iran.

Regarding relations with Egypt, Tariq 'Aziz expressed Iraq's desire for very strong ties with Egypt. He said that Iraq strongly believes that Egypt has a major role to play in Arab life and that we must exert every effort to return Egypt to the Arab fold and to return the Arabs to Egypt.

Asked about the restoration of diplomatic relations with Egypt, Tariq 'Aziz said: We still believe that we should discuss this subject within the framework of the Arab League and its institutions, whether on the summit level or in the League Council.

'Aziz added: We prefer to bide our time until the Arab summit is convened, when it will be possible to fruitfully and constructively discuss this topic in the spirit of collective Arab action that leads to the strengthening of the Arab stand.

Regarding Iraq's relations with the United States, Tariq 'Aziz said: The atmosphere is improving and we sense an improvement in our bilateral relations.

'Aziz added that the U.S. position on the Iraq-Iran war is moving in favor of peace. He said that this development should be encouraged, because the United States is a superpower with a major role and it can strengthen any steps in the direction of peace. This is the key to building our relations with the United States, he added.

Tariq 'Aziz headed the Iraqi delegation to the recent UN General Assembly session.

Iran Challenged To Accept War Arbitration

JN060843 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0750 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] United Nations, 6 Oct (INA) — Iraq has reiterated its readiness to accept an ubiased arbitration to decide which party had started the war between Iraq and Iran. In a speech at the UN General Assembly session last night, Riyad al-Qaysi, Iraq's permanent representative to the United Nations, challenged the Iranian Government to accept an unbiased arbitration to decide which party had started the war. Al-Qaysi stressed that Iraq had accepted such an arbitration 3 years ago, while Iran has not responded to the call until now.

In the speech he delivered in response to the accusations leveled by 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Iranian foreign minister, at the General Assembly last week, Dr Riyadh al-Qaysi said that all the countries which are participating in the current UN General Assembly session have expressed a unanimous viewpoint about the war — a view which stresses that the prolongation of this war is due to the policies Iran is adopting and to its desire to pursue the war against Iraq.

Dr al-Qaysi refuted the Iranian foreign minister's claims that Iraq has designs on Iranian territory and that it wishes to topple the Iranian regime. Dr al-Qaysi said: I defy the Iranian delegation to produce any statement made by any Iraqi official in this respect. He stressed that Iraq can produce thousands of statements, particularly those which Khomeyni has made, showing the Iranian schemes against Iraq and its government.

Concluding, Dr al-Qaysi said: If the Iranian foreign minister is really concerned about security in the Gulf, then why has he not accepted UN Security Council Resolution 540 which calls for safeguarding freedom of navigation in the Gulf?

Spokesman Denies Bombing of 'Civilian Targets'

JN131642 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1631 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Oct (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has denied Iranian allegations that Iraqi planes bombed civilian targets inside Iran. In a statement to INA, the spokesman said that the Iraqi planes only bombed military equipment and concentrations and that the Iranian allegations are a justification for Iranian heavy artillery to shell civilian areas today in violation of the agreement that was reached under UN auspices.

General Command Issues Battle Communiques

2 Iranian Officers Captured

JN121720 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Communique No 1,616 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 12 October 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. For the sake of keeping Iraq's territory safe from the filth of enemies and covetous ones, our valiant Armed Forces are continuing their brave activities in the operational sectors against the forces of the wicked Khomeyniite clique. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. In a daring and successful operation in the northern sector of the operational theater, a group of our heroic fighters managed to kill or wound several enemy troops and to capture four others. Two of them are officers, one a captain, and one a 1st lieutenant.

2. One of our forward units pounded enemy positions, troop concentrations, and mortar emplacements with heavy artillery in the operational area east of Basra, inflicting heavy losses in men and equipment. Elsewhere in the same sector, our forces destroyed and burned one large vehicle.

3. Fleeing the oppression of the unjust Iranian regime, an Iranian family of six sought refuge with our forward units. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

4. This morning and this afternoon, the vile enemy shelled the Basra suburbs with heavy artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 12 October 1984

Air Force Attack Reported

JN131734 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Communique No 1,617 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 13 October 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The heroes of Iraq, who are armed with the power of the truth, the glory of Arab history, and the spirit of this age, are continuing their valiant battles in defense of the homeland's freedom and the dignity of man. The results of the operations at the war front for the last night and today are as follows:

1. Affirming our pilots' absolute superiority over the operations theater, our Air Force dealt destructive blows to enemy concentrations and equipment in the central sector this morning, inflicting the gravest losses on the Khomeyniite gang's forces and its equipment. Our planes left the enemy positions in flames and smoke after creating big explosions. All of our planes returned safely and successfully to base, praise be to God.

2. Using artillery and other weapons, our forward units dealt strong, effective blows to a number of hostile targets east of Basra. Our forces scored accurate hits and destroyed one enemy observation post and two weapons emplacements. One hardware stockpile was blown up and several enemy positions and pieces of equipment were set on fire.

3. Our forces pounded a number of enemy personnel and vehicles opposite their forward positions in the northern sector, killing one, wounding another, and destroying one vehicle. The other enemy soldiers and vehicles were forced to scatter and flee the battlefield.

4. Our forward units pounded and destroyed an enemy observation post and a weapons emplacement in the central sector. The enemy suffered other losses, including material damage.

5. The criminal Iranian ruling clique shelled a number of civilian targets in the suburbs of the steadfast Al-Basrah Governorate at 0722 and 1300 today. Twenty-two heavy artillery shells fell on these areas, damaging a number of civilian establishments and three civilian vehicles.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 13 October 1984.

Helicopters Stage 'Fierce Attacks'

JN141718 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Communique No 1,618 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 14 October 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The brave men of Iraq are continuing their combat operations against the ignorant Iranian enemy forces for the sake of Iraq's glory and the dignity of the Iraqis and in defense of truth, honor, and pride. The results for last night and today are as follows:

1. One of our forward units pounded enemy positions and concentrations in the central sector of the front inflicting losses in men and equipment.

Our forces destroyed one infantry position and one emplacement for a medium machine gun.

2. Our daring helicopters carried out fierce attacks on enemy positions and troop concentrations in the southern sector, inflicting heavy losses in men and equipment.

In the same sector, our forces completely destroyed an enemy boat and killed its occupants.

All our helicopters returned safely to base, praise be to God.

3. Our artillery units dealt violent blows to selected enemy positions east of Basra, scoring direct hits and inflicting losses in men and equipment.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 14 October 1984

Economic Delegation Leaves for Moscow 12 Oct
JN121232 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] 'Isam 'Abd al-Rahim, under secretary of oil for exploration affairs and president of the National Oil Company, left Baghdad for Moscow this morning heading a delegation to attend the meetings of the ordinary session of the Iraqi-USSR joint committee for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, which will begin work in Moscow today.

In a statement to INA, 'Abd al-Rahim said that the joint committee will discuss holding a meeting for the specialized subcommittees to discuss the progress of work in the projects which the Soviet technical circles are implementing in Iraq. This is in addition to discussing the means of promoting economic and technical cooperation to serve the two friendly people's common interests. The delegation includes representatives of the concerned ministries, institutions, and departments.

Transportation Minister, Delegation Return
JN130937 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0850 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Oct (INA) — Minister of Transportation 'Abd al-Jabbar 'Abd al-Rahim al-Asadi and the delegation accompanying him returned here last night from a 10-day visit to Turkey and Algeria.

The minister said that his visit to Turkey resulted in the signing of a protocol for bilateral cooperation in the fields of land and air transportation and communications.

The minister also said that the transportation and communication ministers' meetings that ended in Algeria 2 days ago formed a council for Arab transportation and communications' ministers and an affilitate executive bureau representing Iraq, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, and Kuwait.

Briefs

Outgoing PRC Ambassador— Baghdad, 13 Oct (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, received here today PRC Ambassador Hou Yefeng at the end of his tenure in Iraq. They reviewed the friendship and cooperation between the two countries' and means of developing them in the two countries' joint interest. [Excerpt] [*Baghdad INA in Arabic 1445 GMT 13 Oct 84 JN*]

Outgoing Bangladesh Ambassador—Baghdad, 14 Oct (INA) — Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf, RCC member and vice president of the republic, today received Mir Mohammad Rezaul Karim, Bangladesh ambassador to Iraq, on the expiry of his term of office in Baghdad. [Excerpt] [*Baghdad INA in Arabic 1015 GMT 14 Oct 84 JN*]

Egyptian Minister on Bilateral Economic Ties
JN130930 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 13 Oct 84 pp 1, 27

[Text] Aqaba — *AL-RA'Y* — Egyptian Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Dr Mustafa al-Sa'id has said that the talks between His Majesty King Husayn and President Husni Mubarak focused on the need to open areas of economic cooperation as soon as possible. In an exclusive statement to *AL-RA'Y*, Dr al-Sa'id said that the Husayn-Mubarak talks did not discuss the details. These details were left for the coming meetings which will be held with Dr Jawad al-'Anani in Cairo next week.

Dr al-Sa'id said: Establishing economic integration in an official way is not a proposed issue. Integration does not necessarily require official documents or agreements. Economic cooperation in various spheres — particularly the exchange of commodities, services, capital, and people — will at last create a *fait accompli* which will achieve integration.

Answering a question about building a dock on the Egyptian side of the Gulf of Aqaba to be linked to the Jordanian port, Dr al-Sa'id said: This matter was among the topics which were stressed. However, establishing a company for ferries requires two matters:

1. The point where the dock will be built on the Egyptian side of the Gulf of Aqaba should be defined.

2. The new Suez-Nakhlah-Tabah road which is now under construction must be completed, because this road will greatly shorten the distance. He said: There is great enthusiasm for the need to establish a ferry company between Aqaba and a point to be defined on the Egyptian side of the Gulf of Aqaba. We hope that this will take place within the next few months.

Information Minister Leaves For Tunis 14 Oct
JN141014 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Information Minister Mrs Layla Sharaf left Amman for Tunis today at the head of a delegation to the Arab information ministers council meetings, which begin at the headquarters of the Arab League's General Secretariat tomorrow. During meetings which will last 3 days, the Arab information ministers will discuss the Arab information plan of action in the international arena and approve the recommendations of the Permanent Secretariat of Arab Information, which concluded its meetings yesterday.

Sharaf Discusses Egypt, Syria, U.S. Relations
JN131049 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 13 Oct 84 pp 1, 24

[Text] London (QNA) — Information Minister Layla Sharaf has said that Jordan's decision to restore diplomatic relations with Egypt is political and progressive in nature. She said that the decision was adopted through Jordan's strategic view of developments. In a statement to *AL-TADAMUN* magazine to be published here today, Mrs Sharaf expressed her opinion that the Jordanian decision will create a new dynamism that will reinforce Arab solidarity — if not today, then in the future. She said that those who have opposed the Jordanian decision will ultimately realize that it was a wise one.

Answering a question, Mrs Sharaf denied the existence of Syrian concentrations on the Jordanian border, noting that Arab differences are not solved by these methods.

Regarding Jordanian-U.S. relations, the information minister said that they are passing through a difficult period in view of the complete U.S. bias toward Israel.

Answering another question, Mrs Layla Sharaf denied that Jordan has signed an arms deal with the USSR, asserting that Jordanian-Soviet relations are good and balanced.

Industry Minister on Talks in Turkey, Bulgaria
JN130850 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 13 Oct 84 p 3

[Text] Amman (PETRA) — Jordan and Turkey have agreed to launch joint ventures for the production of sugar, cement, iron, steel and potash and will exchange expertise in agriculture, the glass industry and the manufacture of farm implements and machinery, Minister of Industry, Trade and Tourism Jawad al-'Anani announced here Thursday.

He was speaking upon returning to Amman from visits to Turkey and Bulgaria, where he held talks on promoting economic and trade ties with both states and took part in the joint Jordanian-Turksih economic and technical committee and the joint Jordanian-Bulgarian committee meetings.

The Jordanian and Turkish sides signed an economic agreement for 1985 covering scopes of cooperation in trade economy and tourism, the minister said. The two sides agreed also to expand and diversify the scope of trade to include phosphates, fertilisers, medicines, glass and plastic products, Dr al-Anani added.

He said that during the two-day talks which began on Oct 2, the Turkish side agreed to import 500,000 tonnes of Jordanian phosphates in 1985. Following the visit to Turkey, Dr al-Anani and the Jordanian delegation went to Bulgaria for a five-day visit and held talks with officials on promoting trade and economic cooperation.

Dr al-Anani said that the delegation signed an agreement wtih Bulgaria for organising the flow of trade between Bulgaria and Jordan, and agreed on increasing the volume of exchanged trade to amount to $80 million in the coming year.

The Bulgarian side has agreed to import 100,000 tonnes of Jordanian phosphates and to increase Jordan's quota of commodities displayed at the Bulgarian trade fair to $500,000, up from $120,000. Both sides also agreed to increase their bilateral cooperation in the production of cement and potash, and to study the possibility of marketing the two products in Bulgaria, the minister said.

The Bulgarian side has expressed readiness to help execute a number of projects included in the coming five year development

plan in Jordan, the minister added. He said that he explained to the Bulgarian side the prospects of promoting tourism in Jordan, especially in developing mineral waters and the Dead Sea and Petra regions.

House Speaker Confers With GDR Minister

JN141250 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Amman —'Akif al-Fayiz, speaker of the House of Representatives, has praised the existing friendship between Jordan and the GDR and its development in various spheres. During his meeting with the GDR labor minister [as heard], Al-Fayiz added that the GDR's stands toward Arab issues, especially the Palestinian cause, are objective and aim at reinforcing trade, cultural, and economic relations with the Arab countries.

Al-Fayiz said: Tension in the region is the result of continued Israeli aggression, Israel's rejection of all peace initiatives and international resolutions aimed at achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the region, its continuing construction of settlements in the Arab territories, and its displacement of the legitimate owners of the land, thus violating all international laws and norms.

Al-Fayiz touched on the principles of Jordanian policy and its trends toward a just and comprehensive peace which will guarantee Arab rights, including the Palestinian people's right to return and to self-determination on the soil of their homeland. He added that a just and permanent peace can be achieved in the region only through Israel's complete withdrawal from the occupied Arab territory, particularly Jerusalem, and through guaranteeing the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

The GDR ambassador in Amman attended the meeting.

French Defense Minister Arrives 13 Oct

JN132114 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
2100 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Amman — French Defense Minister Charles Hernu and the military delegation accompanying him arrived in Amman this evening on an official visit to Jordan. During the visit, he will meet a number of senior officials and visit some military and cultural sites. He was received upon arrival by Staff General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces; the chief of staff and his assistants; and the French ambassador in Amman and a number of the embassy staff.

Meets Husayn; Departs

JN141638 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Their Majesties King Husayn and Queen Nur received in Al-Nadwah Palace this afternoon French Defense Minister Charles Hernu and his wife. The meeting was attended by the prime minister, the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, the chief of staff, and the French ambassador in Amman and their wives. The guest minister and his wife and the those who attended the meeting lunched with their majesties. Staff General Al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, today received French Defense Minister Charles Hernu. During the meeting, which was attended by the chief of staff and a number of his aides as well as the French ambassador in Amman, the talks dealt with a number of issues of mutual concern. Hernu and his military delegation left Amman this evening after a 2-day visit to Jordan. He was seen off by Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Fathi Abu Talib and a number of his aides as well as the French ambassador in Amman and a number of embassy personnel.

Al-Jumayyil Visits Army Command in Al-Yarzi

NC131444 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1405 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil this morning paid a surprise visit to the Defense Ministry in Al-Yarzi. He was accompanied on his visit by Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran. The unexpected visit took place while Army Commander General Michel 'Awn was chairing a meeting of the Military Council, the General Staff, and commanders of brigades.

In a short speech on the occasion, President al-Jumayyil focused attention on the role of the military establishment during the present critical period. He gave instructions to officers and stressed the importance of a joint effort on the part of all concerned to confront all developments with a unified national stand.

Karami Confers With UNIFIL Commander Callaghan

NC130936 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0900 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] The situation in southern Lebanon was reviewed at a meeting held this morning between Prime Minister Rashid Karami and the UNIFIL commander, General William Callaghan.

In a statement after the meeting, Callaghan said: My meeting with the prime minister was in response to an invitation. We have reviewed the situation in the south in light of the renewal of the UNIFIL mandate. Asked about the possibility of expanding the role of the UN emergency forces, General Callaghan said that the expansion of the role is linked with Lebanon's position and with that of the UN General Secretariat and of the states participating in these forces.

UNIFIL Mandate Extended

NC121820 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Excerpt] This evening the UN Security Council extended the UNIFIL mandate for another 6 months at the desire of the Lebanese Government. The council made its decision by 13 votes in favor, while the Soviet Union and the Ukraine abstained.

Karami on Meeting With Al-Jumayyil, UN Resolution

NC131345 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Excerpts] President Amin al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Rashid Karami held a long meeting before noon today in the presidential palace in B'abda. During this meeting, they reviewed the developments on the situation at the political and security levels.

On leaving B'abda Palace at 1400 today, Prime Minister Karami made the following statement:

[Begin recording] [Karami] Following our absence at the United Nations and our return to Lebanon, it is necessary to resume government efforts to deal with the many outstanding issues. My meeting with his excellency the president dealt with the resumption of Cabinet meetings. The Cabinet will hold a meeting Monday to discuss and approve the 1985 budget and to resume the discussion of other issues. It is known that liberation and security are at the top of government concerns. Reforms and reconstruction are also among the basic issues which must be dealt with. Hence, we reaffirm our determination to go ahead with the salvation march.

[Unidentified reporter] Are we to understand, Mr Prime Minister, that you drew up the broadlines of a new plan of action today?

[Karami] The new plan is the old plan. The objectives are the same and the principle is to work to save Lebanon from all the problems confronting its march. This is our basic responsibility.

[Reporter] What is your comment, Mr Prime Minister, on the UN Security Council resolution that extended the UNIFIL mandate?

[Karami] Actually we are satisfied with the atmosphere at the United Nations and the Security Council in general. Understanding, and a response to whatever serves the interests of Lebanon, are among the things which we all must be satisfied with. [end recording]

Karami Calls for Unity at Tripoli Banquet

NC150915 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Rashid Karami has stressed the need for unity and outlined the results of the diplomatic moves regarding liberation. Prime Minister Karami was speaking at a dinner banquet given in his honor in Tripoli last night. Prime Minister Karami said:

[Begin Karami recording] Tripoli, just like any other Lebanese town and village, suffered for the past 10 years from tragedy and unrest, which in our history became a black page which must be turned over. A new page full of happiness, prosperity, dignity, and glory for all citizens must be opened.

We must do our utmost to emerge from this painful reality. We will, God willing, reach our goal because we are working on behalf of the people and for their welfare and interests. When the people are determined to achieve deliverance they will inevitably achieve their goal and an end to the tragedy which some think is endless. We affirm that the beginning of the end has begun. [applause]

Lebanon cannot emerge from the danger and plots it has faced and is encountering without a united stance, policy, and vision. Without a unified, clear, and decisive policy that stems from the interests of this homeland and aims at liberating it, consolidating its security, reforming its system, and moving toward its reconstruction, this homeland cannot survive. However, with the will

of the people we can achieve all this. For this reason the government of national unity was set up to undertake to achieve the people's unity following the bitter divisions and detestable fighting. We are marching along our own course.

I must stress that the liberation of the south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya cannot be accomplished before liberating our hearts and ranks and before liberating the land from all that damages it. The liberation of the south depends upon our will, our planning, our policy, and our stances. We have declared this to the whole world from the highest platform at the United Nations. What I have felt and sensed from various delegations represented in the United Nations should encourage us to follow up our course because it stems from our will and our interests. No one can take away our rights and continue to violate our sovereignty.

We have told whoever came here on a fact-finding mission that the Lebanese state must have a policy on the basis of which others can be asked to stand by and assist us. However, regrettably, we used to fumble from day to day without declaring a stance or adopting a policy. We were like someone lost and we looked to others to do what we must do. We are eager to safeguard our homeland, people, rights, and future. We can only accept the will of our people and a word of righteousness said by us in the name of the responsibility we are shouldering.

We are confident that the whole world cannot deny us or fail to help us as long as we are determined to achieve our rights. Therefore, I ask the noble people, the citizens of Tripoli in particular, that we all realize the responsibilities we are shouldering, because with the liberation of Tripoli we can liberate Lebanon in the south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya. I am confident of what I am saying. The dawn is not far away. [end recording]

Birri Predicts Israeli Withdrawal From South

NC121448 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1415 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] The minister of state for south Lebanon and reconstruction, Nabih Birri, announced today that efforts to secure the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the south are becoming increasingly effective. Minister Birri predicted at a press conference in Beirut that Israel would withdraw from the south. He attributed this to diplomatic efforts and resistance operations. Mr Birri said that the united national stand, the fighters in the south, and ambitious policies have combined to produce a positive impact.

Speaking at his first press conference since returning from New York, Mr Birri said that, during his visit yesterday to Damascus, he had briefed Syrian leaders on the New York discussions. He referred to the vital importance of the Syrian role and the need for full coordination with Syria.

In reference to the situation in West Beirut, Mr Birri accused those who disturb the peace of playing into the hands of Israel. He stressed the need for special attention to be given to security in Beirut at this stage.

The minister declared that Israel will withdraw and he paid special tribute to the national resistance.

Amal Official on Expected Israeli Withdrawal

NC140717 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Commenting on media reports about an anticipated Israeli withdrawal and about the citizens' expectations of incidents, Mahmud Faqih, Amal movement official in southern Lebanon and member of the movement's Political Bureau, has said: The difficult situation in which the Israeli occupation forces have found themselves has prompted them to consider ways and means of getting out of this Lebanese quagmire, to use the enemy leaders' words. Therefore, the enemy has been making statements about withdrawal. Though this may be a trick intended to deter us from our role and to confuse us, we are prepared for all eventualities, whether the withdrawal takes place or not.

Faqih added: From the very first day of occupation, the Amal movement and its leaders in the south have been leading a campaign that rejects this occupation and that nourishes a spirit of rejection throughout the masses. We have given up over 50 martyrs in the confrontation with Israel, not to mention some 675 people who have been detained, including half of our most important leaders.

Faqih said: Today, we are experiencing the Israeli era. We can confront any sedition planned by the enemy through the cohesion of all Lebanese in all areas, irrespective of sects and affiliations. We will do the impossible to avert such sedition, for any loss would inevitably affect everyone, without exception, as well as the homeland itself, and its results would only serve the homeland's enemies.

Faqih added: We seek to establish an Islamic-Christian front that will have the common goals of rejecting occupation, of uniting the nation's ranks, of avoiding the traps set by the occupation forces, and of calling on the legitimate government to establish its authority over the southern territory, for the liberation of the south is the responsibility of all Lebanese and not of the Muslims alone. We want the Muslims and the Christians to join hands in liberating our homeland.

Faqih added: The 1949 armistice agreement, UN Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509, which provide for the unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli forces, and Resolution 425, which provides for the establishment of state authority throughout Lebanese territory, with the help of UNIFIL, should determine the situation in the south. We view security arrangements solely in terms of the Lebanese Army's control and deployment in the south, together with UNIFIL.

Any talk about fear of the return to the south of the Palestinian resistance must be rejected, for this is out of the question. We refuse to hand over security in the south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya to any force except the Lebanese Army, the dispatch of which will be decided by the national unity government. This should be clear.

Birri, Junblatt Discuss Administrative Reforms
NC130805 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Minister Nabih Birri yesterday said: The subject of resuming the Cabinet conclaves has not been discussed in detail, although I personally do not oppose the principle of conclaves. However, this matter must be decided by the Cabinet. Nothing has been achieved thus far. He added: Some matters have been referred to committees. In most cases, committees are graveyards for projects. Other matters, such as administrative reforms, the appointment of deputies on an equal basis, and other matters affecting basic reforms, especially those related to constitutional powers, all remain ink on paper. Constant ministerial conclaves or meetings should be held so that we may be able to achieve positive steps, because nothing has been achieved thus far.

A source close to Minister Walid Junblatt has stated that contacts are underway behind the scenes among the parties concerned to eliminate the obstacles that are hindering the achievement of a political solution, especially with regard to increasing the number of deputies, establishing equality [of factional representation] in the number of deputies in the Chamber of Deputies, and establishing administrative decentralization.

Junblatt Obtains Libyan Political Support
NC150712 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Sources of the National Democratic Front have said that the talks that the front — led by Minister Walid Junblatt — has had with Libyan officials resulted only in political support. The sources added that Libya's 'Abd al-Salam Jallud will hold talks with Syrian officials and Walid Junblatt in Damascus later this month to discuss Libya's material support for the front.

Syria Supports Al-Husayni for Chamber Speakership
NC150617 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] With regard to the controversy over the appointment of a new speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, it seems that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad made his decision prior to his departure for Moscow today. The Syrian stand has been conveyed to Beirut by envoys and visitors. It has become poignantly evident that Syria is against the reelection of Speaker al-As'ad. Nevertheless, sources close to Syria have thus far differed over Syria's candidate to replace Speaker al-As'ad.

While Shaykh Mahdi Shams al-Din says Syria has chosen Deputy al-Husayni, Minister Birri affirms that Damascus sees no difference between Al-Husayni and 'Adil 'Usayran. It is worth nothing that the relationship between Birri and Al-Husayni has been at an ebb since Al-Husayni resigned from the Amal movement leadership.

AL-NAHAR cites a source close to Damascus as saying that the Syrian officials have made a decision to support Al-Husayni and that they will never go back on this decision. Thus, Al-Husayni stands a good chance of winning the election. The source, according to *AL-NAHAR*, affirms that if Al-Husayni fails, Damascus will adopt specific political stands which will be announced in due course.

Nationalist Group, Suslikov Discuss Developments
NC150904 Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 13 Oct 84 p 3

[Text] A delegation of the independent Lebanese National Grouping [al-tajammu' al-watani al-lubnani al-mustaqil] led by Dr Samir Sabbagh and including Walid al-Tibi, visited Soviet charge d'affaires Yuri Suslikov yesterday.

After the meeting Sabbagh said: We reviewed various political developments in light of the recent U.S.-Israeli-Arab reactionary moves aimed at dictating a unilateral solution of the Middle East crisis at the expense of the Arab nation and its legitimate rights. The views were in agreement that the only solution which can prevent the implementation of these plans and which can solve the Middle East crisis and ensure Arab rights in this phase is an international conference in which the various great powers will take part. This will ease the intensity of the conflict in the area where Lebanon is being used for local and regional objectives, thus greatly harming Lebanon and threatening its stability, unity, and future. He added that the grouping delegation conveyed its appreciation and that of the Lebanese nationalist forces to Suslikov for the continuous support from the friend of the Arabs — the Soviet Union.

Tripoli Delegation Goes to Damascus for Talks
NC130625 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] A joint delegation of the Tripoli Islamic grouping and the Arab Democratic Party arrived in Damascus a short time ago to discuss with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam the implementation of the rest of the provisions of the Damascus agreement for the establishment of security in Tripoli. The delegation, which left for the Syrian capital at 0600 today, includes 'Abdallah Bati, Shaykh Hashim Minqarah, and Malik 'Ayyush.

VOL on Explosion Near Soviet Embassy 15 Oct
NC150644 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] An explosive device went off in front of a building located in the vicinity of the Soviet Embassy in Corniche al-Mazra'ah at 0300, causing material damage.

Beirut Reports Clashes in Southern Villages
NC151111 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1105 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] We have just received the following report from our correspondent in Sidon: Clashes with various types of weapons are now raging in the south involving the villages of Al-

Mughayriyah, Majdaluna, Al-Rumaylah, Al-Jiyah, and Barja. Columns of smoke are now rising from the area, and ambulances are racing to the south.

Reportage on Israeli Air Raid on Bhamdun

Planes Attack Bhamdun, 'Alayh

NC141122 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1117 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Palls of smoke are billowing in the Bhamdun and 'Alayh areas following a flight by Israeli planes over Al-Biqa' and the mountain. Security sources report that the Israeli planes, which broke the sound barrier over Al-Biqa' and Beirut and which met ground fire over Ba'labakk, attacked positions between Bhamdun and 'Alayh at 1355 today. The scope of the losses is not yet known.

Military Sources Deny Attack

NC141352 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Israeli warplanes flew several reconnaissance sorties over the mountain and Al-Biqa' this afternoon, breaking the sound barrier. Military sources denied that any air attack took place.

Sources Confirm Israeli Raid

NC141445 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Sources of the Internal Security Forces have confirmed that an Israeli air raid on armed positions between Bhamdun and 'Alayh occurred at 1355 today. The sudden operation was preceded by a flight of the same planes over Beirut and Al-Biqa', where they broke the sound barrier and were met by ground fire. Up to this hour Israel has not confirmed that the raid took place on the abovementioned positions.

Israelis Confront Infiltrators Near Jazzin

NC130850 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] At 1030, the army of southern Lebanon reopened the Jazzin, Kafr Hunah, Dahr al-Ramlah, and Bisri roads. The same roads were closed at dawn today when gunmen infiltrated the area. The army of southern Lebanon kept the 'Arab Salim and Jba' roads closed. Our correspondent in the south reported that an armed group infiltrated the Jazzin area at 0130. The Israeli forces and units of the army of southern Lebanon immediately cordoned off the area and fired flares. This was followed by overflights by Israeli warplanes and helicopters. Our correspondent added that these forces clashed with the infiltrators for 3 hours, at the end of which they searched the area and fired flares. A number of fires broke out in the Jazzin forests as a result of the flares. In a similar development, Israeli forces and units of the army of southern Lebanon have been encircling the Mashgharah township in Al-Biqa' since early today. Our correspondent in Al-Biqa' said that the Israelis spotted an infiltration attempt by suspect elements into the Mashgharah area from Jabal al-Baruk. Israeli warplanes overflew the area and Israeli forces cordoned off the town and declared a curfew there.

National Resistance Executes 'Israeli Agent'

NC141146 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] The Lebanese National Resistance Front has issued a statement about the execution of 'Abd al-Wahhab Husayn Dahir in Libbaya in western Al-Biqa'. The statement says: The said person had been an officer in Israeli intelligence and had attended several military sources since 1978. He spoke Hebrew fluently. The enemy command had entrusted him with special tasks in the occupied town of Qiryat Shemona and in Beirut during the Lebanese-Israeli negotiations. He was also charged with establishing sabotage networks in Beirut following the withdrawal of the Israeli occupation forces from the capital.

When the so-called army of southern Lebanon was created, Dahir was charged with the task of liaison between this army and enemy intelligence. Dahir also set up the so-called National Guard in his town and participated in all the arbitrary practices against the people of Libbaya and western Al-Biqa'. He also participated in the murder of three innocent citizens from his town, as well as in the Suhmur massacre.

For this reason, a national resistance group attacked his house in Libbaya and killed him in his bedroom together with his brother 'Abd al-Damin Dahir. The group did not kill his sister Rayya Dahir when she tried to stop the heroic strugglers, who then returned safely to base. The national resistance front pledged in its statement to liquidate every collaborator of the occupation until the soil of the homeland is completely liberated.

PSF Claims Responsibility for 13 Oct Attack

NC140627 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] In a statement distributed in Damascus, the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front has claimed responsibility for an attack on an Israeli position in the area of Jazzin. The front said that its forces launched a grenade and rocket attack on a staging area for Israeli forces and vehicles, killing or wounding a large number of Israeli troops.

According to security reports from southern Lebanon, between 20 and 30 men attacked the Israeli position near Batir. They carried rockets and machine guns and were dressed in Israeli military uniforms. The reports add that the Israeli forces, which suffered some casualties, carried out a broad air and ground combing operation, in which military helicopters took part, in response.

Reportage, Comment on Al-Asad's Moscow Visit
JN121801 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Radio correspondent's dispatch from Damascus]

[Text] In a statement to AFP, the chief of the Press Department at the Syrian president's office stated today that President Hafiz al-Asad's official visit to Moscow on 15 October falls within the framework of cooperation and friendship between Syria and the USSR. Observers believe that economic bilateral cooperation, reinforcing Syria's military potentials, and Moscow's proposal to hold an international conference to settle the Middle East crisis will be at the top of the agenda the Syrian president will discuss with Kremlin leaders.

This is President Hafiz al-Asad's first official visit to Moscow in 4 Years. During the last visit, he signed a 20-year friendship and cooperation agreement between the two countries.

Trip at Damascus' Request
JN150702 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad will leave for the USSR today. It seems that this visit is taking place at the urgent request of Damascus.

Chernenko Invitation; Topics Depicted
GF141354 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 13 Oct 84 pp 1, 9

[Text] Sources close to Syria stressed to *AL-WATAN* that the visit Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad intends to make to the Soviet Union on Monday has come in response to an urgent invitation he received from Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko to discuss some crucial issues. The sources said that the summit between the Syrian and Soviet leaders will be full of surprises and added that the issues the two leaders will discuss are:

1. The Iraqi-Iranian war and the possibility that Syria will undertake an initiative with the Iranians. The Soviets had already suggested holding a summit conference for the steadfastness and confrontation states whose primary aim would be to discuss the Iraqi-Iranian war and send a joint delegation to Tehran to discuss ending the war especially since most of the steadfastness and confrontation states have good relations with Tehran. This matter was discussed with the Iranian side during Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i's visits last month to Algiers, Damascus, and Tripoli.

2. The possibility of eliminating the differences between Iraq and Syria and cleansing the atmosphere between both countries on the basis agreed upon in 1979.

3. The dispute with the PLO, particularly with Yasir 'Arafat. According to these sources, Moscow believes — especially during the present circumstances — that the tension between Syria and the PLO should be eased and that the Syrian-Palestinian relations should be organized on new basis because it fears the possibility of any political complications that Yasir 'Arafat may be drawn into as a result of the circumstances surrounding the issue.

4. Reforming the steadfastness and confrontation front according to new bases and new concepts, and Moscow would provide military, material, and moral support for this front.

AL-WATAN's sources said that the issue of rebuilding the steadfastness and confrontation front was a topic of discussion between PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko during the former's recent visit to Moscow. The sources pointed out that the Soviet leader expressed clear readiness to exert any effort in order to reform the front.

The sources expected that one of the surprises of the Syrian-Soviet summit would be for Chernenko to convince President al-Asad of the necessity of reinstating the Iraqi oil pipeline through Syria as a good gesture from the Syrian side prior to the normalization of relations with Iraq.

AL-HAWADITH Interviews Foreign Minister Al-Shar'
PM121415 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 12 Oct 84 pp 27-29

[Interview with Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' by Nahidah Durgham in New York; date not given]

[Text] *AL-HAWADITH*: Is there some U.S.-Soviet rapprochement reflecting itself on the Middle East?

Al-Shar': My impression is that there is no rapprochement. All there is to it is that the two superpowers have agreed to continue meetings and contacts. The Soviet position remains the same. In his speech to the UN General Assembly, President Ronald Reagan reiterated the intransigent U.S. policy on most international issues.

AL-HAWADITH: But he did talk about U.S.-Soviet cooperation in the search for solutions to regional problems.

Al-Shar': That is a possibility, but so far we have not seen anything tangible. Something may be expected after the U.S. election, not before.

AL-HAWADITH: So the alleged movement in connection with the Middle East is, in your view, nothing more than mere uproar.

Al-Shar': It is up to the Arabs to take the initiative, and taking the initiative does not mean just talking about peace. We have talked about peace, and at the Fes summit conference theinitiative was presented to the world. What the Arabs lack is not a desire for peace but a conscious awareness of the risks resulting from continuous Israeli aggression against the Arab nation. Unless we can mobilize our resources and capabilities with the awareness that Israel is our main enemy, then all efforts will be in vain.

AL-HAWADITH: There is such awareness, but do you mean that we haveto choose the road of war and not the road of peace?

Al-Shar': No, that is not what I mean. I mean that the Arab leaders should realize this fact and act accordingly in practice. There is no action on that basis.

AL-HAWADITH: What, in practice, is required?

Al-Shar': First, that we realize that Israel will not abandon one inch of occupied Arab territories unless forced to do so. By force, I do not mean only military forcey. By forcing Israel I mean making it feel that there is political, economic, and military Arab pressure.

AL-HAWADITH: Arab economic pressure on Israel?

Al-Shar': The reference here is not to Israel but the state behind Israel, the United States.

AL-HAWADITH: Are you asking the Gulf states to do that, minister?

Al-Shar': Not only the Gulf states; all Arab states can do it. Let me give you an example. Syria is not an oil state and the volume of trade between Syria and the United States is almost nil, but Syria's serious attitude toward the Arab-Israeli conflict makes the United States take the Syrian position seriously, much more seriously than the position of Arab states with which it has strong relations and massive economic and trade exchanges.

AL-HAWADITH: Let us talk a little about the importance of the Soviet Union in the equations for a Middle East settlement. It has been said that the United States is willing to agree to the resumption of an active Soviet role in the search for a Middle East settlement but is unwilling to give up its unilateral efforts to promote a settlement. What we are seeing on the ground is a reassertion of the Soviet weight in Arab-Soviet relations. Egypt is improving its relations with the Soviet Union. King Husayn is planning to visit Moscow, the Iraqis take the Soviets into account, and there are others, not to mention the traditionally good relations between the Soviet Union and some states in the region, such as Syria. So how do you in Syria assess the return of the Soviet weight to the region?

Al-Shar': It is wrong to assume that the Soviet Union has no weight in all areas of international tension. This is a mistake committed by the United States and certain Arab states. The point is that complete Arab reliance on the United States weakens the Arab position and harms the cause. When you say that you only depend on the United States, you in fact leave yourself with no means of pressure whatsoever. We Arabs should benefit from all available international possibilities.

AL-HAWADITH: There is a shift in the attitude of most Arab states in the direction of the Soviet Union and away from complete reliance on the United States. How will that help the region's future?

Al-Shar': Let us proceed on the basis of fixed principles. There is a U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance. We say that the only way to face that alliance is through an Arab strategic balance. This does not only mean military balance, although a military balance is essential. It means mobilization of Arab economic and political resources as well, and it means real Arab solidarity and international relations, especially with the Soviet Union. All these elements play an essential part in the confrontation with the U.S.-Israeli alliance.

AL-HAWADITH: So Syria is not calling for an Arab-Soviet alliance to counter the U.S.-Israeli alliance?

Al-Shar': That is a premature conclusion. We prefer to rely first on our own intrinsic capabilities and then on the willingness of our Arab brothers to contribute to our battle against the common enemy within the available economic, political, and military means. The Soviet Union is a very important world power which supplies us with arms to defend ourselves and supports us in international circles. We also must not discount the importance of Arab-Soviet relations and their exploitation in the interest of that objective.

AL-HAWADITH: Why then do you criticize Jordan, Egypt, or even Iraq? These states are building good relations with the Soviet Union.

Al-Shar': There is a big difference between building relations to serve a strategic Arab objective against the common enemy of the Arabs and building relations to serve other interests.

AL-HAWADITH: Let us take Jordan for example. King Husayn intends to visit Moscow. Jordan says that it supports the holding of an international conference to settle the Middle East question. So why do you criticize Jordan?

Al-Shar': There is a difference between tactics and strategy. If Jordan means what it says about an international conference and if this is not merely a tactical move, then Jordan must insist that such a conference be held.

AL-HAWADITH: It does insist. That is what Jordan says.

Al-Shar': We are not so sure that it does insist. We are not sure. The latest move indicates that Jordan wants to proceed in the opposite direction.

AL-HAWADITH: You are, of course, referring to the restoration of relations with Egypt.

Al-Shar': Yes. A summit conference was scheduled to be held in 2 months. Syria's relations with Jordan has been very tense for about 4 years, but the tension has eased in the past few months. So it is not a question of Jordan's concern about relations with Syria, which at least have not been as bad as they were in the past 4 years. Furthermore, an Arab summit conference was scheduled to be held as I have already said. So why take this step? The meaning of the step is this: I will not wait for the summit conference but will seek to destroy it from here.

AL-HAWADITH: Who has hindered the holding of an Arab summit conference? Are you accusing Jordan of impeding and opposing such a conference?

Al-Shar': Jordan may not have been against holding an Arab summit conference. No Arab country had opposed the holding of

a summit conference. It was agreed in Tunis this past summer that an Arab summit conference would be held before the end of this year, and arrangements and preparations have been made for it. I meant to say there is no justification for Jordan's unilateral step in violation of Arab summit resolutions when a summit conference was scheduled to held in 2 months.

AL-HAWADITH: So in essence what you are saying is that Jordan does not want an international conference to be held and that is why it took its step in the opposite direction.

Al-Shar': You are branching out. The point is this — states have fixed policies and tactical policies. We believe, especially after Jordan's recent move — in fact we had doubts even before that about Jordan's sincerity in its new anti-U.S. and anti-Camp David approach — that there is evidence that all of Jordan's criticism of the United States is nothing more than tactics. The step taken by Jordan in violation of the Baghdad summit resolution, its undermining of Arab solidarity at a very crucial moment, and its failure to wait until a summit conference is held to settle a matter which should not be settled outside an Arab summit conference, all prove that Jordan is beginning to move in a new direction. In other words, it is now concentrating on moving toward assisting the U.S.-Israeli unilateral line aimed at imposing capitulationist solutions on the Arabs.

AL-HAWADITH: You insist on saying that, despite the fact that Jordan maintains that it is committed to an international conference.

Al-Shar': I will give you an example. They announced their support for an international conference even before Syria did. They supported the Soviet proposals before a statement was issued in Damascus. It is not important to be enthusiastic about something. Sticking to it is what is important. We believe that this step torpedoes the international conference and erases all criticism of the U.S. policy. Furthermore, I say that the step was taken in collusion with the United States and Israel to destroy every possibility of rectifying the Arab situation.

AL-HAWADITH: How can we say that Jordan is colluding with the United States and Israel at a time when the United States is acknowledging the importance of the Syrian role in the region?

Al-Shar': The United States comes to Damascus to say that its policy on Lebanon was erroneous. It comes to Damascus to say that Syria has a major role to play in the region. It comes to Damascus to say that it wishes U.S.-Syrian relations would improve. When the Americans come to Damascus they do so in that context. There is a difference between a dialogue based on equality and one where there are preconditions, where the U.S. will is imposed on certain Arab regimes, and where enticements are made and accepted and contacts held accordingly.

AL-HAWADITH: Only a few countries have condemned the Jordanian step. The Gulf states have not condemned it. Libya seems to be the only country which has condemned it, apart from Syria.

Al-Shar': When I speak of Arab condemnation, I do not mean official condemnation. It would be wrong, and a misreading of history, to look at it that way. We believe that the Arab masses fully realize who is pursuing a sound course and who is not. I also have met with many Arab officials. They are all annoyed by the Jordanian step.

AL-HAWADITH: Your Excellency, you stand accused of wanting to impose your own concept of various issues and your own principles on others. Let us, for example, take the Algerian-Yemeni mediation aimed at solving the PLO problem. Syria has been intransigent. You used to consider Algeria and the PDRY strong.

Al-Shar': They are. We have never been in disagreement with Algeria or the PDRY over the matter on your mind.

AL-HAWADITH: You insist on Yasir 'Arafat's removal.

Al-Shar': The question of 'Arafat is a different matter. I will concentrate on the point you raised. Our relations with Algeria are good and our relations with the PDRY are also good. The press reports that we have rejected Yemeni and Algerian mediations are untrue. On the contrary, there has recently been good understanding between us and Algeria and between us and the PDRY.

AL-HAWADITH: So the mediation has not failed.

Al-Shar': There is no mediation.

AL-HAWADITH: There is an Algerian-Yemeni mediation.

Al-Shar': No. I am a responsible official and I say that there is no Algerian-Yemeni mediation. There are Algerian-Yemeni-Syrian contacts aimed at improving the Arab situation and facing imperialist-Zionist plots against us in the region.

AL-HAWADITH: Let us agree that the PLO was among the issues discussed. There is at least a difference of opinion between you and the Yemenis and the Algerians.

Al-Shar': If there is a difference of opinion it never reaches the point of disagreement. I deny that there is mediation. Have you ever heard Algiers or Aden say that they are mediating?

AL-HAWADITH: Yes.

Al-Shar': I challenge the claim that there exists any official statement or declaration that there is mediation.

AL-HAWADITH: I have information from Algerian and Yemeni sources that Syria insists on 'Arafat's deposition.

Al-Shar': That is correct. We insist on it, but that is a different matter. They are not mediating for 'Arafat. I will give you some examples. 'Arafat has several times asked to visit Aden, but the Yemenis refused to receive him. That is what the Yemenis told us. Now why would they refuse to receive him if they are mediating on his behalf? They are not mediating for 'Arafat.

They are working and holding consultations with us on ways of preserving PLO unity and defending the Palestinian cause.

AL-HAWADITH: Your Excellency, why should an Arab state insist on the removal of the PLO chairman?

Al-Shar': We do not insist literally. We maintain that Yasir 'Arafat has greatly harmed the Palestinian cause and has taken a certain stand toward Syria's political line. It is only natural that Syria, like any other state, should frankly express its views on Arab and international relations and on the best ways of defending its principled position.

AL-HAWADITH: Why don't you let the Palestinians decide for themselves?

Al-Shar': But we do leave the decision to them.

AL-HAWADITH: Are you willing to support the holding of a PNC session?

Al-Shar': This matter concerns the Palestinians themselves. A large number of the Palestinian factions maintain that if the PNC met before a comprehensive agreement is reached among all the Palestinian resistance groups, the result would be division. Are we to intervene in this case and tell them: No you should convene the PNC and split the PLO?

AL-HAWADITH: I will not ask the same question a third time. Let us move to another extremely important issue — Lebanon. Let us begin at the beginning. How do you assess the return of the Americans to Damascus with the acknowledgement that the Syrian role is important at this stage. What do the Americans want from you?

Al-Shar': You ask the question as if the Americans are returning to Damascus. We never suspended dialogue with the United States, not even when U.S.-Syrian relations were at their lowest ebb. We believe that it is useful to have continuous dialogue with the United States in its capacity as a superpower and a permanent member of the UN Security Council concerned with international peace and security. Through a U.S.-Syrian dialogue we must tell the Americans that they are wrong. Our influence on the Americans from that angle perhaps exceeds the influence of several Arab states which enjoy good relations with the United States. We say that if dialogue is to succeed, the United States should pursue a policy in the region not based on Israeli wishes. We do not accept the imposition of U.S. will on us.

AL-HAWADITH: What is the United States talking to you about a present? Is it just the question of southern Lebanon?

Al-Shar': I have said that the dialogue has not stopped. We maintain that the Americans are largely to blame for the Israeli invasion and for the nonimplementation of resolutions 508 and 509. To the same degree of its responsibility for what happened, the United States should shoulder the responsibility of pressuring Israel to withdraw from Lebanon.

AL-HAWADITH: The Israeli attitude has changed. There is talk of willingness to withdraw without linking Israeli withdrawal to a simultaneous withdrawal of Syrian forces, as was previously the case. This is a new development. What is Syria's reaction to that stand?

Al-Shar': That is the fruit of the Syrian policy. We have foiled the U.S.-Israeli design in Lebanon. Their aim was to turn Lebanon into a protectorate or a mandate. The Syrian policy's triumph made the Americans re-examine their calculations. Otherwise, would it have been possible for Syria under different circumstances to help the Lebanese abrogate the 17 May agreement without Israel committing an aggression? Yes, Israel has been unable to commit aggression, not because it is weak but because it had to make some very serious calculations. Syria now stands united behind President Hafiz al-Asad against any Israeli adventure, and I mean that quite precisely. The American retreat and the admission — not publicly — that they were wrong, and the Israeli retreat, in that they will withdraw without linking their withdrawal to a Syrian withdrawal, all constitute a great Syrian achievement. The Israelis and the Americans are compelled to take that into consideration. This is not charity and is no picnic.

AL-HAWADITH: What is the next step under Syrian policy? Assuming that it was the sucess of the Syrian policy which led to the change of attitudes, what is the next move?

Al-Shar': No one talks about his next move.

AL-HAWADITH: Not even when it concerns our country, Lebanon? In your view, does Israel really intend to withdraw from southern Lebanon?

Al-Shar': Israel does not, and never will, withdraw willingly. If there is going to be an Israeli withdrawal it will be the result of certain equations and calculations. I have just mentioned the importance of the fall of the 17 May agreement at the hands of the Lebanese people with Syria's help. I also mention the withdrawal of the U.S. and Multinational Forces and, which is more important, the Lebanese national resistance, which is inflicting daily losses on the Israelis. Israel has not in 12 years lost what it lost in 1 week at the hands of the Lebanese national resistance. It claimed that peace for Galilee was the purpose of its invasion, but the result is that it has exposed its security to a much greater danger. If Israel intends to withdraw, and if we assume that it might withdraw, it would be doing something against its very nature, and that is because it is being forced to withdraw. If the Americans back down from certain political stands they had taken on Lebanon and on Syria's position in Lebanon, they do so because their policy has failed.

AL-HAWADITH: Is Syria expected to guarantee security arrangements in return for complete Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territory? Is that what the Americans are requesting of you?

Al-Shar': We do not allow the Americans to request anything from us. They submit ideas. We accept the ideas we consider in the interests of Lebanon, Syria, and the Arab nation. We reject the ideas which do not serve these interests. For example, any Israeli withdrawal which takes place must not affect or prejudice Lebanon's sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity, and it must not in any way affect Syria's security. I am referring

to security arrangements. The details, however, are the responsibility of the Lebanese government of national unity. We have full confidence in Prime Minister Rashid Karami's government. The details and the mechanisms are a Lebanese affair. We just stress the principles I have mentioned.

AL-HAWADITH: There is something going on regarding southern Lebanon. What is it, in general? What does Israel want? What does the United States want? What does Syria accept?

Al-Shar': We are confident that Lebanon will regain its national unity, territorial integrity, and sovereignty. Israel has two options — either it withdraws unconditionally or continues to suffer daily losses, with the possibility of greater and more widespread resistance.

AL-HAWADITH: So it is still possible that although, as you say, Israel needs to withdraw, that need may not be fulfilled.

Al-Shar': That may be so. We take all responsibilities into consideration.

AL-HAWADITH: Such as punishment?

Al-Shar': We take all possibilities into consideration. We take Israel's expansionist nature, its habit of holding on to Arab territories, its plundering of Arab waters, and everything else into consideration.

AL-HAWADITH: Can it be said that current discussions are not confined to southern Lebanon and that they also cover the Golan?

Al-Shar': We separate the Lebanese question from the Middle East question.

AL-HAWADITH: Are current discussions restricted to southern Lebanon?

Al-Shar': Just Lebanon.

AL-HAWADITH: What about the eight points we have been hearing about?

Al-Shar': I have no information about that. Perhaps they are talking about other points. I do not know.

AL-HAWADITH: One of the points referred to is Israel's known insistence on leaving [southern Lebanese Army Commander] Lahd's forces in the south as a part of the security arrangements. Are there any Syrian proposals for settling the Lahd issue or is the "no to Ladh" still firm?

Al-Shar': I am surprised by the repetitive question. We have said that we do not interfere in the details because they concern the government of Prime Minister Rashid Karami. In principle we cannot forfeit Lebanon's unity, sovereignty, or independence and we will not accept any security arrangements which undermine these things or undermine Syria's security.

AL-HAWADITH: What security arrangements would you consider to be harmful to Syria's security?

Al-Shar': Anything which harms Lebanon's security harms Syria's security.

AL-HAWADITH: In your view, does the United States seriously want to help bring about an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, or are these just tactics?

Al-Shar': I have already answered that question in detail, explaining why Israeli and U.S. officials have made statements backing down from previous positions.

AL-HAWADITH: In the current talks, have the date and terms of a Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon been broached?

Al-Shar': There are no talks in the real sense of the word.

AL-HAWADITH: U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy was in Damascus and...

Al-Shar': The fact that he was in Damascus does not mean that there is a U.S. initiative or anything like that, not even regarding Lebanon. They just feel that their policy in Lebanon has failed and they want to rectify it.

AL-HAWADITH: The Israelis have said that they want the Americans to mediate with Syria to pave the way for Israel withdrawal from Lebanon. Is this just a maneuver, or have the Americans really begun playing the part of mediator?

Al-Shar': The Americans always want to play the part of mediator on everything connected with the Arab-Israeli conflict. This is no secret. It is not important whether or not they play the part of mediator. What is important is that we know how to deal with them on the basis of specific and principled stands which do not give up a single inch of Arab territory nor an iota of Arab rights.

AL-HAWADITH: How do you view the fact that the Israelis have, through Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, sought a meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko. Does the meeting already held between Shamir and Andrey Gromyko upset or worry you?

Al-Shar': Not at all. I do not give it any significance. It is a normal thing. The Soviet Union is a superpower with a firm strategy and stands. We know these stands and accordingly are not worried by any meeting of this kind. This interview has gone on for a long time and it is time to conclude it.

AL-HAWADITH: Four quick questions then. Speaking of worry or lack of it, how does the Libyan-Moroccan union affect your relations with these two countries, especially Libya?

Al-Shar': The purpose of President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to Libya and Algeria was to know the dimensions of that union. What matters to us is that Arab efforts should be devoted to the fundamnetal cause against the main enemy. That is our context and that is the angle from which we view every Arab move. So if

a move serves that end, then it is a positive move. If not, then it is a negative move. We do not want to anticipate matters. We have full confidence in the Libyan leadership.

AL-HAWADITH: Some people criticize the GCC for confining its interests to the Gulf states and concentrating on strengthening the cooperation of these states. In your view does the GCC serve the entire Arab nation or just itself?

Al-Shar': We have good relations with most Gulf states. We consult with them on all fateful matters of common interest, whether connected with the Arab-Israeli conflict or the extension of the Gulf war.

AL-HAWADITH: You are against the extension of the war but do...

Al-Shar': Yes.

AL-HAWADITH: Are you still worried about the possible extension of the war zone, or has this threat been contained?

Al-Shar': We are trying and endeavoring to prevent the extension of that war.

AL-HAWADITH: Are you endeavoring with Iran?

Al-Shar': Yes. We are working on that basis with Iran and with our brothers in the Gulf states.

AL-HAWADITH: Are the Iranians willing to accept any of the numerous mediations aimed at ending the war?

Al-Shar': Ask the Iranians. I find it strange that you should ask me about Iran.

AL-HAWADITH: I am addressing the question to you because it has been said that there is a Syrian mediation with Iran. Is that not true?

Al-Shar': We have done our part in trying to limit the war zone. We are in continuous contact with our fraternal Gulf states and with Iran.

Netherlands Parliamentary Delegation Arrives

JN140848 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0815 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Damascus, 14 Oct (SANA) — A Netherlands parliamentary delegation headed by Harry Vandenberg, member of the Netherlands House of representatives and deputy chairman of the defense committee in the Netherlands Parliament, arrived in Damascus yesterday on a visit to Syria which comes as part of a Middle East tour.

On arrival in Damascus, Vandenberg said that during this visit he will hold talks with members of the Syrian People's Assembly and a number of government officials. He said that the talks will deal with bilateral relations and current issues. The Netherlands official said that he will also visit the Netherlands units that are operating within the UN forces in southern Lebanon and the Sinai desert.

Khaddam, Al-Shar' Receive Delegation

JN141036 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1015 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] At 1130 today, Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received the Netherlands parliamentary delegation headed by Harry Vandenberg, deputy chairman of the defense committee in the Netherlands Parliament. The talks centered on the current situation in the region.

At 1000 today, Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received the Netherlands parliamentary delegation. The talks dealt with the political situation in the Middle East and issues of mutual interest. The minister also answered questions by members of the delegation.

Information Minister Rajjuh Leaves for Tunis

JN131300 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh and SANA Director Sabir Falhut left Damascus for Tunis today to attend the Arab information ministers conference, which will begin its sessions in Tunis on Monday. A SANA correspondent has learned that the Arab information ministers conference will take measures to establish an Arab international news agency to serve as the voice of the Arab homeland abroad. It will also report aspects of development and progress in the Arab countries to all countries, especially to the two Americas.

The conference will also make important decisions regarding Arab propaganda moves abroad to explain Arab rights and expand the circle of those who support our people's just struggle to liberate their land and regain their rights.

Materials, Comment on Peres' U.S. Visit

Confers With Perez de Cuellar

TA121826 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Before the debate in the UN Security Council about the extension of UNIFIL's mandate, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres conferred with the UN secretary general to discuss the situation in Lebanon and the initiative to summon an international conference sponsored by the United States. Referring to Lebanon, the UN secretary general said that he would recommend expanding UNIFIL's authority. He promised that the United Nations would cooperate with Israel, Lebanon, and Syria in order to arrive at an agreement. Prior to his meeting with the UN secretary general, the prime minister conferred with Jewish businessmen and tried to convince them to invest in Israel.

No Political Price Paid

TA130915 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] At the end of his visit to the United States, the prime minister said Israel is not paying any political price for its economic dependence on the Americans. Shim'on Peres thinks we have nothing to be ashamed of. Europe, which is strong, also relies on U.S. money totaling tens of billions of dollars and nobody claims that Britain and France have lost their independence because of that. Peres thinks that even after the U.S. presidential election, no pressure will be applied and no solution will be imposed on us, but much depends on our ability to insist on what we want and do what is required in the economic sphere.

Exports To Double in 4 Years

TA131942 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by U.S. correspondent Elimelekh Ram; date and place not given — videotaped]

[Text] [Peres] In general over the next 4 years we must increase exports from the current $11 billion to nearly $22 billion.

[Ram] In other words, to double it?

[Peres] Nearly. This will require the following: We must somehow obtain an investment of $10 billion; we must organize our industries and grant preferred status to the advanced industries or actually to high technology in all industrial fields. There are no such things as advanced industries, there are only advanced methods of operation and research in every field, such as agriculture, fishing, textiles, any field you care to mention. We must raise the level of education, provide greater opportunities for research and development, and direct national planning to encourage this.

[Ram] Does this also mean reducing the number of employees in the service sector and increasing the number of workers in production?

[Peres] Yes, inevitably.

[Ram] It seems to me that 4 years is a very short period of time, while this process appears to be a much longer process.

[Peres] This, too — if you will pardon me — is part of the conservative way of thinking. The changes in the world now happen so fast! I believe a revolution has occurred in the United States in the last decade, and a revolution within a revolution has taken place in the last 4 years. The whole thing is built not only on a lot of knowhow, but also on great speed. If we do not achieve this quickly, we will be numbered among the backward nations. There is no other way around it.

Discusses Economy, Lebanon

TA140848 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 14 Oct 84 pp 1,2

["Exclusive" Amir Oren report from New York]

[Text] Israel's scale of political priorities for the near future will be headed by Lebanon, followed by Egypt, with Jordan in third place. This was said last night by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in a conversation with *DAVAR* prior to returning to Israel at the end of a week's visit in the United States.

The prime minister called on King Husayn to talk with Israel even if not in public. In the talk, Peres confirmed that an argument is being conducted with the defense establishment about the composition of the procurement list that is to be presented to Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger this week on his visit to Israel.

In reply to a question about the continuation of the peace process after his visit to Washington and the Mubarak-Husayn talks, Peres said that during the coming 2 months the Cabinet will concentrate on the problems of the economy, Lebanon, and gaining the support of the Jewish people. He does not expect any dramatic move by Jordan or any other Arab element. He said the evacuation of Lebanon is urgent, both because of the direct Israeli interest in it and in order to eliminate an obstacle or disturbance in relations with Egypt and Jordan. Although the Israeli withdrawal will not depend on Syria — so as not to give it the right of veto over Israeli policy — Peres believes that in the end the Syrians will supply the commitments Israel requires before its withdrawal from both the eastern sector, facing Damascus, and also the initial withdrawal from the western and central sectors.

"We are not interested in whether the Syrians will move (to the rear), only in their not entering southern Lebanon in the wake of our move, and that the areas under their control will not become a base for terrorists, and that the UN forces should be organized in the eastern sector following our departure," Peres said. He did not include the continued existence of the army of southern Lebanon among these conditions, saying that there is no need to speak about this with the government of Lebanon.

The timing of his visit to the United States, at the peak of the election campaign, was "marvelous," Peres said, because both political parties repeated their support for Israel. In reply to a

question about whether the next administration would be active in Middle East policy or be content with a statement of intentions, Peres said the key to this would lie in the composition of the next Congress.

Peres stressed the importance of a settlement of the dispute between Israel and Egypt, "which is again becoming the leader of the Arab world that is not part of the rejectionist front." King Husayn is one of those who will not accept anything from Israel before entering into negotiations, Peres said, while urging Husayn "to enter into public or other negotiations."

Regarding the argument in the inner Cabinet about the procurement lists Israel wants from the United States, Peres said: "There is agreement over almost everything, apart from one or two details." In talks with Weinberger, what will be stressed is Israel's desire to receive additional orders for security products for its industry and to maintain the IDF's current manpower level, since the state of the economy does not permit an increase in it.

Peres praised his deputy, Yitzhaq Shamir, who attended most of the talks and coordinated positions with him in advance. "Before the visit people in the United States thought we had two governments," Peres said, "And now they have seen that we are one government." The Lebanon-Egypt-Jordan political order of activities is also accepted by the Likud ministers, although there may be an argument in the Cabinet about the Israeli position on the Tabah question or the nature of the proposals to Jordan if it joins negotiations, Peres said.

The prime minister said the U.S. aid promises could help in preventing social violence with the worsening of the economic situation in Israel in the near future. These promises will make it possible to provide the hope that after the difficult period, a good period of growth and welfare would follow. "The aid from the administration will enable us to rely upon ourselves in the future as long as we know what we want. We will decide what to do within 4 years and also what we will demand of ourselves. The argument within Israel is not over the components of the economic program, but over the order, speed, and scale on which it will be implemented and over a just division of the load," Peres said.

Prior to his planned flight back to Israel, Peres met with 10 authors and U.S.-Jewish circles and with some 2,000 Jewish students from the Hunter College. The day before yesterday Peres met with investors and with New York Governor Mario Cuomo, a possible Democratic Party candidate for the 1988 presidential election who proposed joint high-technology projects between Israel and the state of New York.

Informs Rabin on Withdrawal

TA141130 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 14 Oct 84 pp 1,9

[Arye Tzimuqi and Ya'ir 'Amiqam report]

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres called Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin from the United States and explained to him the meaning of the announcement he made in the United States that the government would decide on an IDF withdrawal from Lebanon in 2 or 3 weeks. Peres will also explain his announcement at tomorrow's Cabinet session, which will cover his trip to the United States.

It appears that the prime minister's announcement, which was not coordinated with Rabin and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir or with any other minister, is now a source of misunderstanding, since it does not fit in with the defense establishment's policy on the matter of Lebanon.

In the meantime it appears doubtful whether the Cabinet will really be able to decide on the Lebanese issue within 2 or 3 weeks. This is mainly because at this stage the U.S. position is not clear. It seems that no decision by Washington to send a U.S. mediator to the area can be made until after the election, and the U.S. Administration is not at all interested in a decision by the Government of Israel that would set a specific date for a withdrawal.

The Americans have even explained to Syria and Lebanon that they should not delude themselves that Israel will pull its forces out of southern Lebanon without a decision on security arrangements.

Aid To Be Received 'This Week'

TA141135 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] The Voice of Israel's Washington correspondent says Israel will apparently start receiving next year's economic aid of $1.2 billion this week. This comes after the U.S. Congress completed legislation last week on the foreign aid bill.

Returns, Makes Statement

TA141500 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1425 GMT 14 Oct 84

[News conference by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres at Ben-Gurion Airport upon his return from the United States; opening statement by Peres in Hebrew followed by English translation — live]

[Text] [Peres — in English] I am bearing with me exceedingly warm feelings and expressions of friendship from the President of the United States, its administration, the Congress, the candidate of the Democratic Party for presidency, the Jewish community and many, many American people. Rarely can one find such a depth and sincerity in warm and friendly feeling. We have had an occasion to go over all the important and burning issues which currently demand the attention of our two countries. And, I want to say, that economically, the administration was extremely forthcoming. I didn't come as a beggar, I didn't come to ask for any particular amount of cash. It was the initiative of the administration to suggest that an important part of the aid to Israel will be advanced, and by doing so, helping us immediately.

The administration has suggested — we did agree about it — to form a mutual group which will consist of three major factors in each of our countries, a group consisting of representatives of the administration at the high level and, surely, of our government, representatives of the business community and representatives of the U.S. Congress and the Israeli Knesset, to work together in order to create new opportunities for the restructuring of the Israeli economy and enabling her to come in into a new era of the present industrial world.

We had a good chance to go over the situation in Lebanon. I think we see eye to eye how really to implement the necessary measures so as to secure the northern part of Israel and enable our boys to come back home. We also went over the possibilities to renew the momentum for peace in the Middle East. And, may I say, that neither on the economic side nor on the political issues did the administration put any conditions or any sort of pressure upon Israel. We really reached a meeting of minds and understanding and the clarifications of the issues were done in an air of candor and deep friendship.

I see in the new agreement to cooperate economically a great opportunity for our country. It's a new dimension that carries hope. But, it does not replace the need to put our house in order by our own means; to return to work, to save foreign currency, to reduce the level of consumption, to increase productivity, to buy goods produced in this country, and to embark upon a policy of self-restraint until the day comes when we shall not need any aid at all. I feel very strongly that the aid that was offered to us is an opportunity to build an economy which will be no longer dependent upon foreign aid. After all, our real aim is to achieve independence and self-reliance in the economic field as well.

In conclusion, may I say, that I was really moved by the depth, the seriousness, and sincerity of the U.S. friendship on all possible levels. It is hard to understand until and unless you feel it from such a close proximity.

I am very grateful to the President for his invitation and I am looking forward to continue the contact that was established with the new national unity government in Israel and the U.S. Administration. Thank you very much.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Prime Minister, did you say in the United States that you would be prepared to meet with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat under certain conditions?

[Peres] No, I cannot recall such a statement. I believe I said that 'Arafat is demanding things we cannot accept, that I do not believe he would change his views and positions, and that if he changes his positions and does not adhere to them — which I personally do not believe — a different situation will be created. I explicitly stated my lack of confidence in 'Arafat's ability either to change the situation or change himself.

[IDF correspondent Ilana Dayan] Mr Prime Minister, could you clarify something you already touched upon regarding a possible Cabinet debate, in the near future, on a withdrawal from Lebanon: Did you hear any clarifications by the United States on its position toward mediation between Israel and Syria?

[Peres] I felt very strongly that a certain misconception was created both in the United States and elsewhere, namely that the Syrians are doing us a favor by agreeing to allow us to withdraw. In general, Syria was portrayed as the center for world attention. I think what it takes is an Israeli decision, and Israel has various options which Syria, too, must take into consideration. A situation in which everything depends on Syria should not be allowed to happen.

[Dayan] As for the aid you had requested from the United States: Could you specify what part of that aid will come immediately, and what part of it is long-term aid, which you said would allow the Israeli economy to grow?

[Peres] I would not like to add anything beyond what I have said. I said the administration decided to make an advance payment of $1.2 billion from this year's aid; I said the President made a declaration — even in pyblic — that should the need arise, the United States would help to ensure that there was no foreign currency catastrophe here. I would not like to go into any detail. I mainly see things as pertaining to the long term, which begins now. It is not that we will start working a few years hence; rather, we will start to work now to create employment opportunities and a new economy in Israel with a rather substantial and expansive U.S. participation.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Prime Minister, what economic measures will the Cabinet adopt in light of the U.S. grant and future U.S. aid?

[Peres] I think that all the Cabinet members — myself included — believe that the next step must deal with lowering the rate of inflation. Thus far we have taken two steps — cutting the state budget and deciding on economy measures in both public and private consumption as well as limiting foreign currency spending. Now it is necessary to take the third step, which is restraining, curbing, or reducing the rate of inflation. I believe we would all prefer to do this by way of an agreement involving the main components in the Israeli economy.

[Unidentified correspondent] If Israel withdraws from Lebanon, what security arrangements will it demand from the Syrians and the Lebanese?

[Peres] Look, you asked about what happened in the United States, and now you are beginning to slide into Cabinet session topics! We will hold news conferences on that eventually.

[TV political correspondent Yoram Ronen] Mr Prime Minister, does it not look bad that you made a statement in the United States about a Cabinet plan, or debate, on Lebanon in 3 weeks? This came as a surprise to at least some of the ministers.

[Peres] Why does it look bad? This was no surprise; I said the same thing in Israel, too. I said that one of the topics on the Cabinet's agenda in a few weeks — I estimate in 3 or 4 weeks, but if necessary, also 5 — would be Lebanon. All the ministers were well aware of this.

[Ronen] And will the purpose of this debate be to bring about the withdrawal of the IDF from Lebanon?

[Peres] That debate will seek to determine the best plan for guaranteeing security for the Galilee and bringing the Army back home. The Defense Ministry has been working on a plan — or, call them various options if you will, since we have more than just one option. I believe the Defense Ministry will be prepared to present its plan to the Cabinet in 3 or 4 weeks, and then the Cabinet will debate the matter and decide.

[Ronen] Is there no talk about a unilateral Israeli withdrawal?

[Peres] We will announce this when the Cabinet decides.

[Ronen] Mr Prime Minister, you came home with promises, at least, of additional U.S. aid — but this is like administering aspirin to our sick economy. Yet when the patient requires a surgical operation, I believe the first step should be to agree on a package deal quickly. Do you plan to initiate such a package deal?

[Peres] The basics required for this are there, because a joint committee has been established, comprising representatives of the Cabinet, the Histadrut and the employers' coordinating council. It is expected to make suggestions concerning inflation and work productivity. There is absolutely no question that the most pressing issue the Cabinet must deal with now is inflation; this follows certain steps it has already taken which may have generated some criticism at home but definitely impressed people outside Israel.

[Ronen] So will you initiate a package deal soon?

[Peres] I and the other Cabinet members will do everything we can to obtain a package deal, since I believe that the workers, the industrialists, and the employers understand that either we overcome inflation, or inflation will destroy us.

[Ronen] Will you push for a package deal even if the Histadrut opposes this?

[Peres] Why should it oppose this?

[Ronen] So you are hoping to walk hand-in-hand?

[Peres] Certainly.

[Dayan] Mr Prime Minister, did you make it clear to the Americans that any additional cut in the defense budget might jeopardize Israel's security? Do you not intend to carry out further cuts in the defense budget?

[Peres] The agreement calls for slashing the quite substantial sum of $300 million from the defense budget over the next 12 months. I said that Israel is not a corrupt country, and that part of its economic problems result from the fact that it must maintain a military effort that exceeds the regular proportions experienced by any other country of our size. I said: We are facing the choice of either having a strong economy, with a weak Army; or of maintaining our military prowess without touching the economy. This is not to say that we may not cut the defense budget at all. This should be done, and perhaps even can be done. But all in all, if we are talking here about slashing $1 or $2 billion, this would entail a danger to, or damage, our military capability. This is what I meant, and I described the situation just this way.

[Dayan] At any rate, do you think the Americans are not making the extension of aid conditional upon economic measures in Israel?

[Peres] I know this sounds highly unbelievable, but no, no such condition was presented. I was presented with no conditions either in the political or in the economic spheres. I said as much in my opening statement as well. Of course, everyone expects us to demonstrate the necessary ability to correct the wrongs we ourselves have committed.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Prime Minister, it is common knowledge that you broached before the U.S. Administration leaders new proposals to improve the predicament of the territories' inhabitants. How did the Americans react to these proposals, and will the Cabinet soon decide to implement them?

[Peres] In fact, we decided upon some of the things even before I left for the United States. The Civilian Administration, or the Military Government, decided to raise the level of funds allowed into the territories from $3,500 to $5,000 per capita; it was decided to establish an Arab bank, or to grant a license for an Arab bank to be estbalished in Judaea and Samaria; it was decided to permit the residents to set up a number of plants — I believe it is two pharmaceutical plants. There were problems regarding a cement and concrete factory, and I simply described all these measures that have already been taken; furthermore, I know that no one doubts our sincere desire to replace the five appointed [West Bank] mayors, who are not inhabitants of the territories, with mayors from that population, noting that in all the other towns and other villages, the mayors come from the local population.

Great interest was shown in this, and as usual people are trying to portray us as being harsh and show us in a negative light. I was very happy to have had the opportunity to balance the picture, state what things have already been done, and mention the things we plan to undertake in the future.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Prime Minister, in light of the restoration of relations between Egypt and Jordan, do you expect Jordan to join the peace process shortly?

[Peres] I am not Israel's prophet in this case. I only know that as is stipulated in the coalition agreement, Israel should once again propose to Jordan that it join the peace negotiations, in order to turn a new page in the Middle East. This government, the national unity government, has said that it would also be prepared to discuss any proposal raised by Jordan.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Prime Minister, do you plan to request a meeting with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak?

[Peres] There are several things which I will do after this news conference is over; I will not reply to everything today.

[Unidentified correspondent] Regarding Jordan, [several words indistinct] will you appeal to Husayn?

[Peres] I have appealed to him, and so have other Cabinet ministers, including the foreign minister. We will continue to issue calls to him; we most certainly will.

[Ronen] [several words indistinct] Dr Burg and Prime Minister Peres? I understand that one of the issues you will have to solve this week is the question of the interior and religious affairs portfolios. Do you have any idea how to solve it?

[Peres] My idea is to give other interviews in the course of this week. Thank you very much.

Peres To Present Plan

TA150631 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Sources from the prime minister's office have said the prime minister is determined to submit to the Cabinet a plan for IDF redeployment in Lebanon within a short time. In approximately 1 month the Cabinet will be presented with a program according to which the IDF will withdraw from the area between the Al-Awwali and Al-Litani rivers in the western sector of Lebanon. In the eastern sector, the IDF will remain facing the Syrians, if the latter do not accept Israel's conditions for security arrangements.

Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer adds that the prime minister, in his talks in New York, asked the UN secretary general for a UNIFIL force to replace the IDF in the areas to be evacuated in Lebanon, but the UN secretary general answered that this would be done only in response to an appeal from Beirut.

Shim'on Peres will report to the Cabinet today on his talks in the United States. Our political correspondent points out that the Jerusalem Foreign Ministry has already prepared a working paper on the judicial aspects of negotiations with Syria over security arrangements in Lebanon with U.S. mediation. Political circles think the Syrians have an interest in bringing about a disengagement of forces in the eastern sector of Lebanon and eliminating the permanent danger the IDF presence poses to Damascus.

Lebanon Remarks Lauded

TA140906 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew
14 Oct 84 p 1

[Editorial: "A Promise Which Must Not be Cast in Doubt"]

[Text] Shim'on Peres has brought with him from his Washington visit a promise that is much more important than President Reagan's banal and noncommittal remarks on the White House lawn: a promise for a rapid, unilateral withdrawal from Lebanon, or, at least, from the western sector. It is true that one can ask why the prime minister of Israel actually needed U.S. media to give us the news of this decision, but this is a question to which there is an answer: At least since the time of Menahem Begin's autonomy statement, it has become a sort of permanent habit of Israeli prime ministers to surprise their people with statements from across the sea. However, in the final analysis, these are formal matters which also reflect very well the prime minister's attitude to the Knesset. The main point is content, not form.

And the content cannot but raise genuine joy in the heart of every Israeli citizen; at last we can see within our grasp an end to the superfluous war in Lebanon. This is what the prime minister said and this is what he promised. Within a few weeks (less than a month) the Cabinet will make the decision about the withdrawal date and the military orders preparing the withdrawal will begin flowing. The prime minister is certainly entitled to make a statement in the name of the entire Cabinet. The nation relies on him because prior to the statement, he had already worked to guarantee a decisive Cabinet majority favoring the decision that was brought to our attention by the U.S. television stations. The issue of withdrawal is sufficiently important, painful, and fateful for us not to have to cast any doubts, for even a moment, on the credibility of Shim'on Peres' announcement or regard it as an attempt to win points for the benefit of the U.S. media, without a political and security infrastructure ready in advance. This is not what any self-respecting prime minister would do.

It is true that the decision about a unilateral withdrawal still refers only to one sector of the Lebanese front, the western sector along the coastal highway, but these are the most problem-filled conquered territories from the IDF's viewpoint. This is where the dispute with the local population is the strongest, where there are hotbeds of Shi'ite terrorism, and where most of the attacks against us occur. Therefore we, who have been opposed to the Lebanon war since its earliest stages, cannot but welcome the political wisdom of a rapid withdrawal, even a partial one, and the sooner the better. A continuation of the conquest, or a sterile move from area to area, will solve nothing.

The events of the past few weeks have proved that in any event, what is called the "army of southern Lebanon" cannot defend Israel's security from the other side of the Lebanese border, not even in another 2 or 5 years. The defense will have to be divided between the IDF on our side and UN forces on the other side. Just hoping for miracles will not bring them about; this would amount only to a waste of additional resources on the conquest of territories whose maintenance is a burden on Israel's security and is eroding the IDF. From the moment the prime minister started on the good deed of the withdrawal, he was committed to ending it.

We do not want to believe, and we are not prepared to listen to the voices of the critics saying that Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, in his remarks about a withdrawal from Lebanon, was "shooting from the hip," and that there is no chance of implementing an idea that was "tossed into the air."

It is inconceivable that, on the issue of the end of the war in Lebanon, the prime minister's public statements should be irresponsible and premature. Were the critics right, this would be sheer political irresponsibility on the part of Peres — and it is not for a man like him to be irresponsible — because this would make it clear to everyone that anyone demonstrating such national irresponsibility in order to win a fleeting moment of glory in the press is not worthy of being prime minister.

U.S. Trip Analyzed

TA141109 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 14 Oct 84 p 7

[Dan Margalit commentary: "Unclear Messages"]

[Text] When he faces the press and the television cameras waiting for him this afternoon in Lod, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres will be able to fill in the gaps and explain some of the unclear messages he sent to Israel from Washington. The hopes for a clarification of the picture are still prominent in three spheres:

—Before the visit, Peres tried to minimize the grave impression of the catastrophe into which Yoram Aridor brought the Israeli economy, and before he took off he declared he was not going to approach Ronald Reagan as a beggar. Instead of begging, he offered the Americans a kind of deal, the contents of which were revealed at the end of the talks in the White House. In an interview he granted ABC, Peres explained to the Americans that the choice is between a high military capability and painful economic healing. If he is forced to weaken the IDF because of the absence of special financial aid, not only Israel's defense but also the United States' interests will be harmed. Instead of taking on the image of a beggar, the prime minister tried to put the additional economic aid in the context of presenting the IDF as the spearhead of the U.S. campaign against the Soviets. At the end of the Sukkoth holiday, his television appearance gave the impression that his question remained unanswered. The U.S. Administration had not yet answered it. It may have been unconvinced that the IDF's current power equals the additional financial price as seen through U.S. eyes. If the prime minister's pocket contains nothing but an advance on the actual payment of aid that has already been approved and if he has returned with his question still unanswered, then there is room to wonder whether on such visits sharp, demanding tactits would not be better. They may not be "gentlemanly," but they would bring a return in dollars. In fact, was Peres perhaps sent on an impossible mission?

—Yitzhaq Shamir, who returned to Israel earlier, did not know what Peres was talking about by his promise that within 3 weeks the Cabinet would discuss a unilateral withdrawal from Lebanon. It is inconceivable that Peres said such things, and if he really did say them, it is impossible to believe that he meant them seriously. Such a step requires coordination, at least with Yitzhaq Rabin, Shamir, and Moshe Arens. The latter already claimed at the beginning of Peres' visit to the United States that, in contrast to what had been published, the prime minister had no plan to leave the land of the cedars. There is now no reasonable explanation for Peres' declaration in the United States, unless he decided to take upon himself the risk — both to the Galilee settlements and to the coalition's integrity — involved in a unilateral withdrawal.

Perhaps the prime minister decided to offer the Cabinet a sophisticated challenge and, via the media, to explain to the U.S. public that the one who is really in no hurry for a unilateral IDF departure from the area is, first of all, the White House. Ever since Peres, Shamir, and Rabin worked out a new Israeli approach aiming at reaching an understanding with Syria without a demand for a simultaneous withdrawal by the Syrian Army, the hints periodically emanating from the State Department that Israel bears responsibility for the current deadlock have been refuted. It is actually Washington that fears any unilateral Israeli concession, given that it would unnecessarily provide Syria with an achievement. Consequently Peres is interested in erasing the image — in U.S. public opinion — of being someone who represents the party responsible for the current complications. It would require courage and political originality and determination to expect the prime minister today to reject all the suggested explanations and explain that, despite all the risks, he simply meant what he said: a consistent Israeli effort that does not even wait for U.S. mediation, to draw up assumed red lines for a verbal arrangement with Hafiz al-Asad.

—During Peres' trip to Washington, both he and the defense minister announced steps to improve the standard of living of the Arabs in Judaea and Samaria. What were striking among these steps were the reports of a resumption of studies in Nabulus and the establishment of an Arab bank in the West Bank. They fitted in with an Israeli propaganda campaign that presented the improvement as a gesture and a response to pleas by Secretary of State George Shultz. These steps occurred while, on the one hand, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and King Husayn coordinated Egypt's and Jordan's new diplomatic initiative for a resumption of the negotiations over the Palestinian issue, but, on the other, when all the reports from Washington indicate that, for the moment, the United States has no practical interest in even the plan that bears the name of President Reagan.

Peres will find on the Cabinet table —and perhaps already at today's short news conference — a pile of questions in the spirit of the Likud: Why is Israel interested in initiating benefits for the Arabs of Judaea and Samaria, while the United States is trying to find out what Egypt and Jordan want, and while Egypt and Jordan are amusing themselves with their proposal to convene an international conference with Soviet participation, in absolute contrast to Washington's approach? The Likud wants to hear that this only refers to benefits which are by way of being lightning rods agreed upon with a wink between Israel and the United States. However, it is not inconceivable that in actual fact Peres and Rabin are taking advantage of the lack of clarity to take several real steps — steps that nobody in the United States and the Arab world and the top echelons of the Likud will welcome with a word of agreement or encouragement, except in private conversations — toward the establishment of unilateral autonomy in the administered territories.

How frank Peres is in the next few days will prove not only to what extent his trip to the United States succeeded, but also the beginnings of the formulation of his policy on the main issues for the solution of which the unity government was established.

Materials on Plans To Withdraw From Lebanon

Rabin: Security Paramount

TA121205 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1100 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has said that the security arrangements in southern Lebanon will adhere to the decisions included in the government's basic guidelines. Dan Eshel is here in the studio to report on the details:

Israel will not withdraw from southern Lebanon unless sufficient security arrangements compatible with the government's basic guidelines are implemented there. This was stated today by Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin in a meeting at his office with his Irish counterpart, Patrick Cooney. According to the defense minister, Syria, Lebanon, UNIFIL, and the army of southern Lebanon would be directly and indirectly involved in these arrangements.

Minister Rabin emphasized the fact that he sees UNIFIL playing a vital role in the security arrangements, but not in its current deployment in southern Lebanon, which precludes it from playing a significant role. The defense minister also noted that as far as Israel is concerned, the presence and activities of the army of southern Lebanon in the area are vital.

The Irish defense minister is visiting Israel as part of a tour of the Middle East and of UNIFIL's Irish contingent.

UNIFIL Deployment To Change
TA131708 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Now that UNIFIL's mandate has been extended by another 6 months, some changes will take effect next week in that force's deployment in southern Lebanon. The changes will not involve taking over any new territory. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that the Senegalese battalion will return home, while the French contingent will take over the area east of Tyre — where most of the extremist Shi'ite villages are located. Contacts to add another UN force, apparently from Nepal, are winding up now.

UNIFIL Told of Withdrawal
TA140537 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Israel told the countries participating in UNIFIL that the IDF will start withdrawing from Lebanon within 6 months. It was also promised that UNIFIL will assume responsibility for all areas evacuated by the IDF. A similar promise was forwarded to those countries also by the UN secretary general and the U.S. Administration. This was learned by our correspondent Hayim Hecht.

Norway and Holland have explicitly announced that if Israel does not withdraw soon, they will not agree to extend the participation of their soldiers in the UN forces in southern Lebanon. This weekend the UNIFIL mandate was extended by another 6 months.

Lahd: UNIFIL Not Up to Job
TA131233 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1200 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] The commander of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL], General Antoine Lahd, thinks UNIFIL cannot contribute to guaranteeing the security of southern Lebanon. In Lahd's view, an IDF withdrawal from Lebanon can only be implemented when the security of the Galilee settlements is guaranteed and it is calm in southern Lebanon. This process, Lahd stated, will take some time.

In reply to a question by our correspondent Hayim Hecht, he said he was not surprised by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' statement about upcoming decisions to be made by the Israeli Government about a withdrawal from Lebanon. At the same time, Lahd emphasized that, in addition to strengthening his army, several political questions concerning the army will have to be resolved.

No Withdrawal Plan Yet
TA131925 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Following talks he held this evening with both ministers and others dealing with the Lebanese issue, our political correspondent Yoram Ronen's assessment is that the Cabinet will not, in the next few weeks, be ready to make a decision on the IDF's withdrawal from Lebanon. Our correspondent adds that there is no operational plan for either a full or partial withdrawal, nor is there any indication as to when U.S. mediator Richard Murphy will return to the area to try to obtain an agreement between Israel, Syria, and Lebanon.

An assessment was voiced in Jerusalem this evening that although the Cabinet will hold a debate on Lebanon within the next few weeks, there is little chance that the debate will be concluded with an operational decision.

Plans Already Prepared
TA141022 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 14 Oct 84 p 3

[Roni Daniyel report]

[Text] The IDF General Staff and the Northern Command have already prepared plans and possibilities for a withdrawal from Lebanon, as well as for the eventuality of staying on the current lines. The plans worked out by the IDF were not aimed at a specific date or move planned by the Government of Israel, but are part of the IDF's preparations for any possibility of the political echelons ordering a change in its deployment in Lebanon. Among the plans are also some for remaining on interim lines in Lebanon, as well as for an absolute withdrawal to the international border line. Yesterday security sources said that although the IDF plans for a new deployment have not been brought to the Government of Israel, it will be no problem to present these plans the moment the Government of Israel asks the IDF to present them.

Unilateral Withdrawal May Occur
TA141941 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1930 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Our political correspondent Yoram Ronen has learned that if Syria does not agree to the stationing of UNIFIL troops in southern Lebanon within a few weeks, the government will

make a decision to redeploy the IDF along the eastern frontline in Lebanon and will hand over responsibility for security in the western sector to the army of southern Lebanon. Nevertheless, our correspondent adds that the United States is continuing its quiet efforts to bring about an arrangement with the Syrians, an arrangement which would enable an orderly withdrawal of the IDF, coupled with the stationing of UN forces and a Syrian undertaking to prevent terrorist attacks from southern Lebanon.

To repeat, if Syria rejects the U.S. compromise proposal, Israel will effect a unilateral redeployment along new lines in southern Lebanon.

Editorials View Withdrawal

TA140653 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Review of the morning press editorials]

[Text] The editorial columnists are still having a field day, with Mr Peres' unforeseen and — to some — his precipitous remarks about an imminent Israeli decision on withdrawal from Lebanon. As is so often the fate of self-styled centrist politicians, Mr Peres gets the rough end of the stick from both right and left.

HATZOFE of the National Religious Party in its second editorial column, sees a contradiction in the Peres statement on an early decision and Foreign Minister Shamir's declaration that there will be no withdrawal without adequate security guarantees. In the view of *HATZOFE*, this lack of clarity requires an urgent Cabinet discussion to resolve the conflict between what the paper calls "Israel's two voices on so vital an issue."

Not to be outdone in its disapproval of the prime minister's performance, *'AL HAMISHMAR* of the left-wing MAPAM party goes further than any Cabinet discussion in its conclusion that a prime minister who shoots from the hip on the subject of Lebanon, is not fit to lead.

But stepping into the ring to buffer the right and left hooks dealt so vigorously by *HATZOFE* and *'AL HAMISHMAR*, the English-language *JERUSALEM POST* introduces a note of cautious optimism in its consideration of Mr Peres' stand on Lebanon, a stand, which the *POST* reminds us, is hardly new or unexpected. While security arrangements are the indisputable prerequisites for withdrawal, those who snipe at Mr Peres from within the ranks of his own government, the *POST* says, have, unlike the ordinary Israeli soldier, forgotten Israel's last winter in Lebanon.

Rabin Meets Ireland's Cooney, Discuss Lebanon

TA140820 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 13 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] Defence Minister Yitzhaq Rabin told visiting Irish Defence Minister Patrick Cooney on Friday that Israel will not withdraw from Lebanon unless adequate security arrangements are established, the Defence Ministry spokesman announced.

Rabin told Cooney this position was stipulated in the government's basic guidelines. The two met in Rabin's Tel Aviv office.

Rabin said that Syria, Lebanon, UNIFIL and the South Lebanon Army [SLA] would be involved "directly and indirectly" in such arrangements.

Rabin emphasized that he sees a wider role for UNIFIL in security arrangements, but not in the force's current area of deployment which does not enable it to play a significant role.

Rabin reiterated that from Israel's viewpoint, the presence of the SLA in South Lebanon is also vital.

Cooney is visiting Israel as part of a tour of the Middle East, and a visit to the Irish contingent of UNIFIL.

Ireland is one of 10 nations which contribute troops to UNIFIL. The force's commander, Lt-Gen William Callahan, and part of the headquarters staff are also from Ireland.

IDF Soldier Killed by 'Terrorists' Near Jazzin

TA140533 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 0515 GMT 14 Oct 84

["Announcement by IDF Spokesman" — ITIM headline]

[Text] Tel Aviv, 13 October (ITIM) — The IDF spokesman announces that an IDF soldier was killed and another wounded while hunting down a terrorist hit squad. The IDF force came upon the terrorist hit squad Friday night, after it had entered Israeli-held territory near the village of Jazzin.

The IDF force came upon the squad and during a search of the area afterwards, one IDF soldier Salah (K'abiyya) of the village of (K'abiyya), was killed and another was wounded. One terrorist was also killed. The wounded Israeli soldier was evacuated to the hospital.

IDF Warns Al-Shuf Druze Against Sheltering Gunmen

TA150859 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 15 Oct 84 p 1

[Menahem Horowitz report]

[Excerpt] The IDF has conveyed a sterm warning to Druse leaders in the Al-Shuf mountains outside Beirut that it will not tolerate their cooperating with gunmen who infiltrate the IDF-held areas of South Lebanon and attack Israeli troops.

Shamir on Attention Given to Palestinian Problem

TA121611 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir believes that the Palestinian problem does not bother world leaders as much as in the past. This was stated today by Foreign Ministry spokesman Avi Pazner in a meeting with foreign journalists in Jerusalem. He pointed out that this was the impression gained by Yitzhaq

Shamir following his meetings in New York with 39 foreign ministers from the West, the East, and the Third World.

The foreign minister believes that the reason for the decreasing interest in the PLO is the blow dealt to it in the Lebanese war. He also thinks that interest in the Palestinians living in Judaea and Samaria has decreased because the United States has not been dealing with this problem recently.

Gromyko Urged Mideast Conference

TA121919 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Israeli officials say foreign ministers at the United Nations showed a lessening of interest in the Palestinian issue during their recent meetings there with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. The officials said Shamir met with 39 foreign ministers — an Israeli record. Nearly all had promised to do their best to block an Iranian move to reject Israel's credentials in the world body next week.

The officials also told reporter David Essing that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko tried to persuade Israel to agree to an international conference on the Middle East. But the officials said that Gromyko had not tried to pressure Israel in any way, arguing that the United States could always block any imposed settlement. Shamir told Gromyko that direct negotiations were the only proven path to Middle East peace.

Defense Ministry Notes Topics for Weinberger Visit

TA142007 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1915 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] In talks with U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, the Defense Ministry will not raise the Lebanese issue or the matter of Israeli-U.S. strategic cooperation. Our military correspondent Moshe Shlonsky reports from Tel Aviv on the Defense Ministry's positions in anticipation of the talks with the U.S. Secretary of Defense:

During the U.S. Secretary of Defense's visit, the talks will prominently feature economic issues, such as aid for the development of the Lavi aircraft and relief for Israeli military exports to the United States, continuing the economic offset system providing for Israeli manufacturing of components for U.S. weapons systems. The Lebanese issue will not be broached, at least not by Israel, and the same holds true for the matter of strategic cooperation. The Defense Ministry is optimistic about the visit, possibly also because of its timing in relation to the U.S. presidential election.

With us here in the studio is Defense Ministry Director General Menahem Meron:

[Shlonsky] What are major requests Israel will make from the U.S. visitor?

[Meron] They have to do with the Lavi: We will ask that they let us convert $250 million from next year's aid funds to local currency, as we did this year. We will also mention matters that have to do with the transfer of production technologies because the Lavi has already reached the stage where we must prepare for production.

The issue of local industry's submission of bids and tenders for the U.S. Armed Forces will also be mentioned. We have an agreement on this, and its implementation requires the granting of aid and certain relief to make this possible.

We will ask that U.S. Armed Forces stationed outside the United States which purchase services and goods to maintain themselves in Europe also purchase these things in Israel.

These are the economic-security issues we will discuss. In addition to this, of course, we will mention bilateral issues that are outstanding between the two defense ministries.

[Shlonsky] How can the Israeli party not mention the Lebanese issue or the matter of the bilateral strategic cooperation in the course of these talks?

[Meron] As for Lebanon, one must remember that this visit closely follows the prime minister's visit to the United States, during which this subject was discussed at great length. Therefore, there is no need at this stage to broach the matter between the two establishments. Either way, the subjects will not be raised on our initiative. If we are asked, naturally we will deal with them.

As for strategic cooperation, we have the tools and channels to handle this issue. This is not something for the ministerial echelon to deal with, and this is a ministerial-level visit.

MAPAM Threatens To Submit No-Confidence Motion

TA131755 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1710 GMT 13 Oct 84

["Announcement by the MAPAM Spokesman" — ITIM headline]

[Text] Tel Aviv, 13 Oct (ITIM) — On Friday the MAPAM faction informed the Knesset speaker that it plans to submit a no-confidence motion in the government as soon as the Knesset opens its session, unless the Cabinet takes that opportunity to present a credible socioeconomic plan that spells out ways to curb inflation and substantially solve the economic crisis, guarantees an equal sharing of the burden, and constitutes a reasonable basis for an agreement with the Histadrut.

MAPAM Knesset Faction Chairman Knesset Member [MK] El'azar Granot said that the government's deeds and misdeeds cause a great deal of confusion, allow prices to increase wildly, erode salaries, and could push the economy into an abyss of intolerable unemployment.

"The finance minister has publicly announced that the Cabinet under Peres will implement the economic plan prepared by the Treasury during the Likud's term in office, the main point of which is to freeze the cost-of-living increment. David Levi is riding high on the waves of public protest, which are very

turbulent due to the Likud government's policies. The Labor Party, however, has not been heard to demand the implementation of the economic plan worked out by the Alignment prior to the election," MK Granot said.

Police Rescue Kahane From Haifa Demonstration
TA141358 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1300 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Policemen and border police personnel were forced to separate demonstrators and Knesset Member Meir Kahane whoarrived in the vicinity of Bet Hagefen in Haifa to protest joint Jewish-Arab activities in the local club.

Our correspondent Roger Haviva reports that policemen surrounded Kahane with barriers and repelled the demonstrators.

Haifa Mayor Arye Gurel arrived on the scene to express solidarity with the Arab inhabitants of his city and his opposition to Kahane.

After KAKH supporters staged a demonstration and chanted derogatory catcalls, Kahane was rescued from the site under police protection.

ALGERIA

FLN Delegation Departs for Latin American Tour

LD131313 Algiers APS in English 1012 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Algiers 13/10/84 (APS) — An important FLN Party delegation led by Mr Lazhari Cheriet, member of the CC Permanent Secretariat in charge of information and animation, left yesterday Algiers, for a tour in many Latin American countries, at the invitation of the Cuban Communist Party, the Institutional Revolutionary Party of Mexico, and the Party of Venezuela Democratic Action. The FLN Party delegation will have during these visits talks which will be centered on bilateral relations, and [the] means to be implemented for the reinforcement of the cooperation between these parties and the FLN.

LIBYA

British, U.S. Actions Against Students Protested

LD141452 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1345 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison has summoned the Italian ambassador as his country is taking care of British interests in the Jamahiriyah. The bureau extended to him a strongly-worded protest over the arrest by the British authorities of Libyan student 'Umran al-Suayyid who is studying in Britain. The People's Committee emphasized to the Italian ambassador that this act is considered an unjustified and arbitrary measure against Arab Libyan students studying in Britain, and stressed the need for British authorities to fully explain the cause of such a totally unjustified and inhuman measure and to move to end such acts.

On the other hand, the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison handed a memorandum to the Saudi Embassy in Tripoli, as Saudi Arabia takes care of Libyan interests in Britain, so that it will get in touch with British authorities, follow up the case, and inquire about why the British authorities have undertaken such provocative acts against Arab Libyan students studying in Britain, and ask that such provocative and totally unjustified acts be ended.

The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison also summoned the Belgian charge d'affaires; the Belgian Embassy takes care of U.S. interests in the Jamahiriyah. The Belgian charge d'affaires was instructed to convey a strongly-worded protest to the U.S. Government over the sentence issued by U.S. courts against two Libyan students studying in the United States, on charges fabricated by U.S. intelligence.

The Belgian charge d'affaires was also told about the condemnation of this disgraceful act of the U.S. Government in dealing with Arab Libyan students studying in America. The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison asked the Belgian charge d'affaires to tell the U.S. Government to release the two Libyan students and return them to the Jamahiriyah.

Lebanon's Walid Junblatt Makes Departure Statement

LD141035 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party, brother Walid Junblatt, and the delegation which accompanied him, left Tripoli this afternoon. Brother Walid Junblatt made a statement to JANA before his departure from Tripoli International Airport, in which he praised the steadfastness of the Great September Revolution toward Arab issues and fateful issues of the Arab nation in confronting imperialist and Zionist plots.

He said: We have confronted before and will confront again the enemies of the Arab nation — isolationists, imperialists, and Zionists. All these conspiracies will fail in the face of the unity and inflexibility of the Lebanese and Palestinian patriotic and progressive forces.

He also praised the Arab-African federation between the Jamahiriyah and Morocco. He expressed his support and welcome for this unionist step to bring closer the emergence of the all-embracing Arab unity.

Al-Qadhdhafi Meets Syrian Social Party Leaders

LD142247 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2115 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] The brother leader this evening received Brother 'Isam al-Mahayri, the leader of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party and Brother In'am Ra'd, member of the party Political Bureau.

'Text' of Greek-Libyan Cooperation Agreement

For the Athens *ELEVTHEROTIPIA* "text" of the Greek-Libyan agreement signed by Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud during Papandreou's 23-24 September visit to Libya, see the Greece section of the 15 October Western Europe *DAILY REPORT*.

MOROCCO

King Hassan Addresses New Parliament

LD131104 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1904 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Speech by King Hassan II at opening of first session of the new parliament on 12 October; recorded]

Praise be to God, prayers and peace be on our master the prophet of God, his family and companions. Honorable representatives:

First of all I want to congratulate you from the bottom of my heart for the confidence you have acquired and the trust you are prepared to bear on the part of those who have elected and selected you, the best of what could be selected and of what can be [word indistinct]. Gentlemen, your mandate runs for 6 years. I do not need to explain once more the advantage of 6 years instead of 4 years. In this period, important and at the same time

short, you will be able to familiarize yourselves with domestic and international problems. I am persuaded that the experience of some of you, and the ambition and aspiration for action with a professional conscience and trust of others, will allow you to respond to events and your responsibilities.

You should look seriously at what is around you, at what is going on in the world around you — educational and technological experiences, economic and financial lines, solutions to social and demographic problems. You should use this parliament to look at what is happening here and there in the form of experiences; take the best in them and ignore what is not appropriate. All this is even more true, honorable representatives, since the statistics show that half of this council, 153 members, are new MP's. These new MP's have two characteristics: First, their youth — the age of the 153 members among you varies between 35 and 45 years; second university degrees — there are among your 153 members university graduates.

Your duty, or rather your duties during this mandate, are first to open your eyes and not be prisoners of empty words, philosophical slogans, or demagogies whose results and consequences we have seen. You must open your eyes and always compare between the theoretical and realistic interest of your country. Never forget that above all else you are Moroccans, that you have an authenticity, that in the Third World you are distinguished by the multiplicity of your parties, trade unions and political trends. More clearly, you enjoy the most precious treasure — freedom.

I want to explain very briefly to my dear people, on this occasion, the motives that made me call an extraordinary Arab summit. You all know that during the Baghdad summit, it was decided that the Arab states should break off relations with Egypt, after the latter signed the Camp David agreement. Matters stayed as they were, then came the Islamic conference which is not in the framework of the Arab League. The Islamic conference in Casablanca decided that Egypt should return to the fold of the Islamic states, and that its return to the Islamic Conference does not necessarily mean a return to the Arab League. Then we heard that our brother King Husayn decided to normalize relations with Arab Egypt.

In our capacity as chairman of the current session of the Arab summit conference — because there has not been an Arab summit meeting since the 1982 Fes Arab summit — and given this moral and intellectual duty which was still mine, I saw that the time had come for the Arab leaders to meet and look into King Husayn's initiative, so that everyone could express his view and the Arab community might come out with unified ranks at least, without flaws or divisions. The reason is that as an Arab I know my brothers, not the heads of state but Arab peoples, just as the Arab peoples know Morocco.

I fear the Arab nation will split into blocs; this one joining one bloc and the other joining another. As you know, and as we have seen in the past, Arab blocs are almost always sharp and intense blocs. It was then my duty, as chairman of the Fes summit conference to invite my brothers, the Arab kings and presidents, to meet and look into this (?issue). From the replies I have received from my brothers to whom I had sent emissaries, it transpired that analyses were different. The assessment made by one is not the same as that made by another; there were differences in assessment and in views; and sometimes there were even differences concerning the timing, whether to hold it now, in 3 weeks or in a month, and so forth.

What matters is that Morocco has done its duty as chairman of the conference, and everyone, including myself, has borne his responsibility as individual and as head of state with all freedom and sovereignty to take the decisions he deems in the interest of his country and the Arab community. Now the conscience is clear and there is no blame on us.

We are convinced of, and fully trust the perspicacity and wisdom of our brothers the kings and presidents who will take the initiative when all of them deem it fit to meet, to consult one another, and exchange views.

Before this there was an event about which I spoke in detail on 20 August — the establishing of a union of two states, between the Kingdom of Morocco and the Libyan Jamahiriyah. What I said in this respect on 20 August was enough and clear, and I think that you, whether representatives of parties, trade unions, or individuals, have understood its human [words indistinct] dimensions. I mention this point in your venerable council because, as you know, among the organs of the union there is a legislative organ and an executive organ which have a consultative role, but their role is very important.

It was decided; we agreed with our brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The treaty was adopted by Morocco in a referendum almost unanimously, and adopted by the people's congresses in Libya. We agreed that a group of Moroccan parliamentarians will constitute the Moroccan side in the Legislative Council, and on the Libyan side there will be a qualitative and quantitative counterpart. They will exchange visits; they will consult one another; they will exchange experiences, programs, and methods.

It was also decided that the federation will have an executive instrument consisting of the Moroccan and Libyan Governments and that in turn they will pay periodic visits to Libya or Morocco. We decided that the first step will be taken by the Moroccan Representatives Council. As soon as your teams, your offices, and committees are formed, we will appoint 60 members of the bodies which comprise the parliament as the Libyans also have 60. I will meet them personally to give them advice and guidance so that, God willing, we will in so doing be adding further popular and democratic mortar to the strengthening of the federation so that it will be capable of standing on its own two feet and thus can yield positive results which alone can show everyone our good intentions. The results will also show that the federation of the two states does not exist to antagonize someone else. Its wisdom and philosophy are that it should be the foundation stone and that it has self-dynamic force to show its good intentions and the honesty of its aims.

Morocco chose its camp centuries ago. Our camp is adherence to the faith. It is thus impossible to be athiest or Marxist. [applause] We have chosen to be Muslims until we die and until the day of judgement. Second, we have chosen, since dynasties succeed one another on the Moroccan throne, that allegiance be based on give

and take all the time. [applause] Allegiance is a contract between the nation and its king. He cannot impose on it anything it does not want and it can never be possible that he denies it any of its rights. This is the second choice.

The third choice is your presence here — 10, 12, or 14 parties, trade unions, and so forth. Therefore, we have chosen organized freedom and not confused freedom. Organized freedom which has its time, its place, and is able to say what must be said, as it wishes within the abovementioned sanctities and choices.

SUDAN

Foreign Minister 'Uthman on Red Sea Meeting

JN141537 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1410 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 14 Oct (SUNA) — Foreign Minister Hashim 'Uthman has expressed hope that the conference of the Red Sea countries' foreign ministers will convene as soon as possible. In press statements, the minister also stressed that he had held intensive bilateral and collective meetings with the Red Sea countries' foreign ministers within the framework of Sudan's call on these countries to hold a meeting on the foreign ministers' level in Khartoum to discuss the grave threats against the security and freedom of navigation in the Red Sea. This is part of Sudan's efforts to make the Red Sea a lake of peace and to keep it removed from conflicts and the big powers' influence, especially after the recent events in that important strategic waterway.

He also added that the ministers understood and welcomed Sudan's initiative and expressed their readiness to attend the meeting. He said that these consultations are expected to result in the convening of the Red Sea conference in Khartoum as soon as possible.

In another development, Foreign Minister Hashim 'Uthman also explained that Sudan's initiative concerning the Red Sea acquired a new dimension and international approval at the meetings of the nonaligned countries' foreign ministers during the UN General Assembly's recent session in New York. Based on a Sudanese proposal, the conference expressed the nonaligned countries' concern over the recent explosions in the Red Sea. It also expressed its satisfaction with current consultations on appropriate arrangements. His excellency also pointed out that the document of the nonaligned countries' meeting will be distributed as an official UN document.

Al-Tayyib: Assassination on Attempt on Numayri Foiled

PM121627 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 12 Oct 84 pp 1,2

[Unattributed report: "Sudanese Vice President Tells *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*: We have Foiled Assassination Attempt on President Numayri and Myself"]

[Excerpts] Gulf Bureau — Sudanese First Vice President Major General 'Umar al-Tayyib has expressed the belief that the summit conference scheduled to be held in Riyadh will be held on schedule in November. In an exclusive statement to *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*, Major Gen Al-Tayyib said: "The Arab leaders should hold more consultations and contacts before the summit conference in view of the importance and seriousness of the topics it will discuss. Another reason for these contacts and consultations is to enable the Arab leaders to unite Arab ranks."

The Sudanese vice president, in Abu Dhabi early this week after an 8-day visit to South Korea, said in his statement to *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* that Sudanese security authorities recently uncovered an attempt on the life of President Ja'far Numayri and himself. He pointed out that President Numayri declared a state of emergency because southern and western Sudan were under the threat of guerrilla warfare.

Maj Gen Al-Tayyib, who is also chairman of the Sudanese National Security Council, affirmed that the decision to end the state of emergency was made after Sudanese institutions managed to bring the situation under control.

On the question of the Muslim Brotherhood, Maj Gen 'Umar al-Tayyib said: "The Muslim Brotherhood exists in all Arab countries, not just Sudan. I do not believe they pose any threat to us. President Numayri's application of the Islamic laws had nothing to do with any particular group."

President Numayri Leaves for Cairo

JN141042 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1035 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Khartoum, 14 Oct (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri left Khartoum for Cairo at 1000 today. President Numayri and President Mubarak will address the second session of the Nile Valley Parliament which opens in Cairo tomorrow, Monday.

WESTERN SAHARA

AFP: Polisario Claims Victories in Recent Fighting

NC121904 Paris AFP in English 1849 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Algiers, Oct 12 (AFP) — Polisario guerrillas fighting for control of the Western Sahara today said they had killed 30 Moroccan soldiers and wounded 50 others during a series of recent attacks against Moroccan positions in the northeast of the teritory. A statement issued here today by the Algerian-backed Polisario Front said the operations were carried out Between October 4 and 9 in the regions of Amgala and Rous El Jachbien.

It said the guerrillas, who have been waging a war for independence since Spain pulled out of its former colony in 1976, also destroyed two Moroccan munitions dumps and a quantity of other materiel.

The Polisario Front has reported a number of military operations against Moroccan positions in the Western Sahara since Rabat announced the completion last May of a "defensive wall" in the northeast of the territory designed to end guerrilla infiltration into the area.

Algiers: New SDAR Offensive Scores Successes
LD140826 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] A military communique issued by the SDAR Ministry of Information and Culture and released yesterday evening, stated that the Saharan People's Liberation Army yesterday morning began an offensive codenamed "Greater Maghreb."

In this framework, the communique explained that the vanguards of the Saharan resistance launched a series of attacks on the forward positions of the Moroccan forces southwest of Zag during which they inflicted heavy losses on the forces of Moroccan expansionism.

The communique noted that the Saharan People's Liberation Army breached four positions along the security belt between (Khashigin) and (Numur an-Niran) southwest of Zag, forcing the Moroccan forces to flee. The Saharan forces seized an important quantity of weapons and military supplies and capturing a number of officers and men of the Moroccan forces.

ETHIOPIA

Workers Ready To Destroy 'Secessionist Bandits'

EA150515 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Workers of the Eritrea region have reaffirmed their readiness to implement the 10-year development plan and to destroy secessionist bandits opposed to unity. More than 1,500 workers' representatives met at the Tana cinema hall and were briefed by comrades on the WPE [Workers Party of Ethiopia] program, the working class of Ethiopia, the secessionists and their failure, the history of the struggle of the Eritrea region workers, the activities expected of them, and the objective reality of the area.

After discussing the briefings, they issued a resolution on their readiness to implement the 10-year development plan and to destroy the secessionist bandits.

At this meeting, presided over by Comrade Tefera Wonde, WPE Central Committee member and first secretary of the Eritrea Region WPE Committee, the resolution issued by the workers' representatives after their discussions stated that the central report of Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam at the WPE Constituent Congress was a historical report that reviewed the complex struggle of the past years. They stated that they will use it as their day-to-day directive and affirmed that they will implement all the plans laid down by the party for the building of a socialist economy.

Present at the meeting were alternate members of the WPE Central Committee, executive members of the region's WPE committee, and Comrade Yishak Tsegaye, deputy administrator of the Eritrea region. The cultural group "Ethiopia Fabrics" entertained the participants with revolutionary and cultural music.

QNA: Eritrean Official on Situation in Eritrea

GF121936 Doha QNA in Arabic 1755 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Doha, 12 Oct (QNA) — An Eritrean official informed QNA today that the three unified Eritrean factions are enforcing a siege around the towns of Ak'ordat and Barentu in western Eritrea prior to liberating them. Upon the liberation of both towns from the Ethiopian forces — now deploying more than 50,000 troops equipped with the most modern weaponary and equipment to confront the revolution and break the siege — the liberation of the entire western Eritrean region will be accomplished.

Mr Mohammed Osman Abu Bakr, representative in the Gulf region of the Eritrean Liberation Front-Popular Liberation Forces, who is currently visiting Doha to brief officials here on developments of the Eritrean question, said that fierce battles are raging at present between units of the National Army for the Liberation of Eritrea and Ethiopian forces near the two besieged towns and that 20 Ethiopian soldiers were killed during these battles while 30 others were captured.

He pointed out that Ethiopia is continuing its aggressive raids on villages neighboring the above-mentioned towns using planes and napalm bombs, which are internationally forbidden. He added that more than 50 elderly, children, and women have fallen victim in these villages while large numbers of cattle have been killed and many farms destroyed in retaliation for the repeated defeats suffered lately by Ethiopia. Since the beginning of the year, seven strategic Eritrean towns have fallen to the revolutionaries.

The Eritrean official said that unification steps will be taken soon by the three Eritrean factions which signed the Jeddah agreement prior to the declaration of unity among these factions in December on both the military and political levels in the interest of the Eritrean question.

KENYA

Chadian Minister Arrives With Message for Moi

EA131005 Nairobi KNA in English 1430 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Nairobi, 12 Oct (KNA) — Chadian minister for planning and reconstruction, Mr Joseph Yodoyman, arrived here this morning from Addis Ababa with a special message from President Hissein Habre to President Daniel arap Moi. He was accompanied by the Chadian charge d'affaires in Addis Ababa, Mr Saleiman Taha.

The Chadian delegation was received at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport by the minister for energy and regional development, Mr Nicholas Biwott, who is the acting foreign affairs [as received]; an assistant minister for foreign affairs, Prof Paul M Sumbi; the chief of protocol, Mr Dennis Afande; the director of aerodromes, Mr Simeon Lesrima; and the counsellor of the Embassy of Zaire, Mr Issa, among others.

Libyan Withdrawal Viewed

LD131443 Nairobi KNA in English 1235 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Nairobi 13 Oct (KNA) — Hissein Habre's government is ready to start negotiations on Chad's future with Goukouni Ouddei's faction any time after the withdrawal of foreign troops, particularly those from Libya, has been completed, a special envoy of President Habre said here yesterday. Mr Joseph Yodoyman, who is his country's planning and reconstruction minister, arrived here yesterday morning to deliver a special message to President Daniel arap Moi and had talks with Kenya's minister for energy and regional development, Mr Nicholas Biwot, whom he told Habre's government preferred the talks to start before the organization of African Unity summit is convened in November. He said that Ndjamena was awaiting communication from the President of Congo Republic Denis Sassou-Nguesso on when the talks could begin.

The envoy however, expressed his reservation that Libya would honor her part of their agreement with France on withdrawing from Chad territory. He pointed out that there were two types of Libyan soldiers in northern Chad, which included not only her regulars but also the multinational Islamic legion, who he said

would present the biggest problem in implementing the Franco-Libyan accord. Said he: Whereas it was possible to make all the regular troops of Libya withdraw from our territory, the same could not be done for the legion.

On his mission to Kenya, Mr Yodoyman said he could not disclose the content of the message to President Daniel arap Moi to pressmen but said Kenya's concern for peace in Chad was well-known and President Moi's personal concern was manifested clearly during his unprecedented 2-year term as OAU chairman.

Mr Biwott, who is also acting minister for foreign affairs, took the message on behalf of President Daniel arap Moi, who was away from the capital attending to other state functions.

SOMALIA

Joint Communique With Italy Reported

EA121948 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0430 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Excerpt] The Somali Democratic Republic and the Republic of Italy issued a joint communqiue last night on relations between the two countries, the situation in the Horn of Africa, and the general international situation. The communique came after a 4-day official visit to Somalia by Italian Deputy Prime Minister Arnaldo Forlani and at the end of the official Somali-Italian talks. Somalia was represented at the talks by President of Somalia Challe Muhammad Siad Barre and other officials, and the Italian Government was represented by a delegation led by His Excellency Arnaldo Forlani.

The two sides discussed matters concerning the deep-rooted relations between the two countries which have been strengthened even further in the past few years, as demonstrated by various contacts between the leaders of the two countries during that period. The communique says the two agreed to strengthen cooperative ties between the two countries and Somalia suggested the strengthening of bilateral relations and an increase of Italian assistance to Somalia. It also called for a study of the best way to benefit from this cooperation.

On the question of refugees, the communique calls for consideration and special attention to the burden on Somalia's economy caused by refugees. In the past few months 50,000 refugees have fled into Somalia.

On the situation in the Horn of Africa, which the two sides thoroughly discussed, the communique reiterates Somalia's position and its readiness to halt the crisis in the Horn through dialogue, especially the problem of western Somalia, in accordance with the UN decolonization resolution which calls for the rights of peoples to self-determination. The joint communique further states Somalia's readiness to hold talks with Abyssinia, but prior to the talks Abyssinia should unconditionally withdraw from the areas of Galdogob and Balambale which it occupied in July 1982. The Somali Government also urged the Italian Government to strive for the convening of such talks.

On the Italian side, the joint communique expresses the Italian Government's respect for the proposals put forward by the Somali Government. It promised to continue to pursue peace-seeking measures for the Horn while at the same time trying every conceivable step to bring peace to the region.

On economic cooperation between the two sides, the joint communique says the Italian Government will further strengthen and continue participating in development in Somalia and at the same time put emphasis on the 3-year economic assistance program to be discussed during the meeting of the (?joint) commission of the two countries, established for the realization of economic, technical, and financial cooperation.

After signing the joint communique, the delegation led by His Excellency Arnaldo Forlani left Somalia for Kenya.

In an interview with Ministry of Information reporters at the airport's VIP lounge, His Excellency Forlani said his visit to Somalia was valuable and he expressed his great pleasure in the memorably warm reception accorded him and the spirit of friendship which corresponds with the deep-rooted relations between the two countries.

Italian Deputy Prime Minister Arnaldo Forlani described his talks with Somali President Challe Muhammad Siad Barre and other officilas as fruitful and conducted in a atmosphere of friendship. He said: My meeting with Somali officials gave me a deeper knowledge of priorities in Somali life such as culture, and social, economic, and political affairs and I believe that with joint effort we can strive for and achieve economic cooperation greater than that achieved in the past.

Radio Halgan: DFSS Condemns Communique

EA132323 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] The Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia, DFSS, wing of the Somali opposition forces has strongly condemned the joint communique released by the Barre regime and the Italian Government on economic aid and what they called the search for peace in the Horn of Africa. The communique was signed for the regime by General Barre and for the Italian side by Mr Arnaldo Forlani, deputy prime minister of Italian Council of Ministers. A spokesman for the DFSS wing of the Somali opposition forces described the communique as meaningless and as a violation of the integrity of the Somali nation in general, and in particular of the Somali opposition forces, which are waging armed struggle against the moribund regime of the Mogadishu terror gang.

The spokesman strongly warned the Italian Government against giving economic aid to the Barre regime since the regime uses it to purchase arms to oppress and massacre the general masses of Somalia opposed to its illegal rule. The spokesman added that such aid would create hatred and enmity between the Somali people and the Italian Government. The spokesman said that there was no doubt that all the arms given to the Barre regime would eventually end up in the hands of the Somali opposition forces.

The spokesman added that the question of the Horn of Africa, with which the Western countries are concerned, would not be solved because the true problem in the Horn was between the Barre regime and the Somali opposition forces.

The spokesman concluded by saying that the Italian Government or other foreign governments will not be able to prolong the rule of the dying regime, whose days are numbered, and no amount of arms and aid will keep it from falling.

TANZANIA

Mozambique's Cabaco, Delegation Attend Talks

MB121323 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] In Dar es Salaam yesterday, Mozambique and Tanzania held talks in the framework of the 4-day visit to that country by information Minister Jose Luis Cabaco. The two delegations assessed the developments over the past 2 years regarding cooperation between the two countries in the field of information, and drew a plan to achieve the goals outlined in that field.

The Mozambican delegation was led by Minister Cabaco, and the Tanzanian delegation by Anna Makinda, minister of state in charge of information. During his stay in Tanzania, Jose Luis Cabaco was received by Prime Minister Salim Ahmed Salim; and by Zanzibar Chief Minister (Shariff Ahmad), and held an official meeting with a Zanzibar delegation led by the minister of information, culture, and sports.

UGANDA

Terrorists Sabotage Power Supply in Northwest

EA141158 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1000 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Kampala: Kampala and other towns in northwestern Uganda were today without electricity due to repairs on electricity cables sabotaged by terrorists of that country. The Uganda electricity company has said that the electricity supply will be cut off for 8 hours today while engineers carry out repairs on high tension cables damaged in the Mukono area 25 km east of Kampala. Last week, terrorists attacked Mukono again for the second time in 3 months, isolating Kampala from other districts.

CHAD

French Army Chief Meets With Habre; Tours Bases

Lacaze-Habre Discuss Withdrawal

AB121355 Paris AFP in English 1340 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Ndjamena, Oct 12 (AFP) — French Armed Forces Chief General Jeannou Lacaze met here today with Chadian President Hissein Habre for talks on the current withdrawal of French and Libyan forces from Chad. Gen Lacaze made no statement after his one-hour meeting with Mr Habre, but analysts said the talks probably centered on the Franco-Libyan commission, which is to monitor the withdrawal. The general is due to travel Sunday to the desert base at Biltine, where withdrawing French forces have gathered after leaving forward positions at Arada in the east of the country.

Teams To Monitor Withdrawal

AB141000 Paris AFP in English 0948 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Ndjamena, Oct 14 (AFP) — France has nothing to indicate that Libya is not respecting the agreement between Paris and Tripoli to pull their respective troops out of Chad, the French chief of staff, General Jeannou Lacaze, said here today.

General Lacaze was talking to reporters after a three-day visit to Chad, where 3,000 French troops have been supporting the government of Hissein Habre against the forces of Libyan-backed former President Goukouni Oueddei. Mr Oueddei's forces hold the northern half of the country.

He said that the monitoring teams to supervise the withdrawal on either side would be assembled by the joint Franco-Libyan commission, which has been established at Kano, in northern Nigeria. The teams would be "quite small," not more than a dozen men each, General Lacaze said. A Libyan group would come to Ndjamena and a French group would go to Bardai, in northern Chad. Each would form joint mobile units to monitor the pull-out in the field.

On the French side, everything was planned for the withdrawal to be completed by the agreed time limit of mid-November, General Lacaze said. "We think that the Libyans will respect the agreement," he added.

Troops To Leave by Deadline

AB141330 Nndjamena Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 14 Oct 84

[TEXT] The French troops taking part in Operation Manta will leave Chad on the date fixed by the disengagement accord by Tripoli and Paris. I think that the Libyans will also leave Chad upon the date fixed by common agreement. This is what General Jeannou Lacaze, chief of the General Staff of the French Armed Forces, stated at the end of a visit to Chad.

During his visit, General Lacaze was received by the president of the republic, El-Hadj Hissein Habre, with whom he held a lenghty discussion that included the French ambassador to Chad and the immediate aides of the head of state. The French chief of the General Staff has come to inform the president of the republic about the manner in which France and Libya plan to organize the pullout of their troops from Chad, following the accord on disengagement and the agreement of the Chadian government to authorize the presence of Libyan observers south of the 17th parallel.

After the discussion, General Lacaze went to Biltine and Moussoro to study, along with officers of Operation Manta, the measures to be taken for the withdrawal, as stipulated in the Tripoli agreement. General Lacaze left Ndjamena today at 0900 for Bangui, where French troops are also stationed. Before boarding his plane, General Lacaze told our reporter (Boina Fouda Makoili) how the French are planning for the withdrawal of Libyan and French troops from Chad:

[Begin recording] [Lacaze] [passage indistinct] The setting up of French-Libyan committee, which was already stipulated in the bilateral agreement. There is a joint French-Libyan commission in Kano. It is from this commission that joint French-Libyan teams will be set up in Bardai and in Ndjamena.

[(Makoili)], How do you intend to deploy these teams?

[Lacaze] (?We are still) discussing this in Kano. Half of the staff of this commission, as I told you, will go to Bardai and the other half to Ndjamena. A number of facilities will be installed at certain points to enable the joint French-Libyan mobile teams to go to the spots and check whether the troops are actually pulling out. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Secretary of State on Libyan Supervision Decision

AB121104 Paris AFP in English 0725 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Ndjamena, Oct 12 (AFP) — Chad's decision to allow Libyan and French commissions to jointly monitor the withdrawal of their two countries' troops from Chad was "difficult to take," Chadian Secretary of State to the Presidency Yorangar Moiban told AFP Thursday.

Announcing the decision Wednesday, the Chadian Information Ministry said the concession had been made so as to put the two countries "face to face with their responsibilities." Mr Moiban said Libya had "shown its bad faith on several occasions." He added that the Chadian Government "nevertheless hopes that the French will do whatever is necessary to make sure the Libyans, and above all the Islamic Legion, in fact pull out."

Libyan troops, and elements of the international Islamic Legion set up by Libya, have been supporting Chadian opposition forces, which hold the mainly desert northern part of Chad. The fact that France is participating in the monitoring process is a guarantee for Ndjamena, Mr Moiban said. France "governed this country for a long time, so the French will be able to distinguish between a genuine Chadian and a bogus one," he said.

The withdrawal of the French and Libyan forces, begun officially on September 25, was originally to have been monitored by an international African force chosen jointly by Libya and France. However, the Chadian Government opposed the participation of troops from Benin, chosen by Libya, effectively blocking creation of the monitoring force.

Analysts noted that Wednesday's decision had been made jointly by the Ndjamena government and by the ruling National Union for Independence and Revolution Party [UNIR], an unprecedented event in Chad. The decision to allow Libyan observers into government-controlled territory had been "lengthily thought about and discussed," Mr Moiban said, stressing that "the Chadian Government will not interfere with their mission, as long as they confine themselves to their appointed role."

Although the government had for the moment agreed to joint Franco-Libyan monitoring, "the operations themselves will be studied step by step," he added. The government's only concern was for the Libyans to "leave the country with weapons, men, baggage and aviation," he said.

Meanwhile, French military officials in Ndjamena said Thursday they had no information on the date the monitoring force would be set up. French forces are continuing to pull out of their bases in Chad. French Army Chief of Staff General Jeannou Lacaze flew into Ndjamena Thursday for a visit of several days, during which he will have talks with Mr Habre on the pullout and on the setting up of the joint commission.

Army Chief Says Libyans Reinforcing Fada Base

NC131730 Paris AFP in English 1702 GMT 13 Oct 84

[By Jean-Eudes Barbier]

[Excerpt] Kalait, Chad, Oct 13 (AFP) — The 1,200 Chadian soldiers in this town, in the arid wastelands of northern Chad, form the government's front line against rebel insurgents now that France is withdrawing its 3,000 troops from the country under a pullout agreement with Libya.

"The French Army is leaving, but your mission of defending our soil continues", Armed Forces Chief of Staff Idriss Deby told them at an inspection. Mr Deby told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that President Hissein Habre's forces were taking seriously a threat issued two weeks ago by the Government of National Unity (GUNT) of former President Goukouni Oueddei to march on Ndjamena, the capital, from its bases in far northern Chad after the French leave.

France has said it will send its men back to Chad if the Libyans fail to carry out their side of last month's mutual withdrawal accord, but military sources in Ndjamena said last week that intercepted Libyan radio messages showed Tripoli's forces were pulling back.

The Chadian Government, however, has been skeptical about Libyan intentions, and Mr Deby said Mr Goukouni had in the past few days visited Fada Oasis, 200 kilometers (110 miles) north of Kalait, and told his troops that "Libya will never abandon you." "We have our own sources of information and we know that Libya recently sent about 30 armored vehicles to Fada to reinforce the GUNT," the Chadian forces chief said.

Defector Says Lybians Reinforcing

PA121940 Paris AFP in English 1847 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Ndjamena, Oct 12 (AFP) — A high-ranking member of Chad's largest armed opposition group, who defected earlier this week to the government, today said Libyan troops thought to be withdrawing from a major oasis in northern Chad were actually reinforcing their position.

The former rebel leader, Issa Koua, 35, said the Libyans, who signed a mutual troop withdrawal pact with France last month, were speeding military supplies to the oasis at Fada, one of the two main bases established by Tripoli to back rebels opposed to the Ndjamena government of Hissein Habre.

During an interview with two foreign reporters, Mr. Issa said he had led troops of the opposition Transitional Government of National Unity (GUNT) stationed at Fada during the past two months and was the senior deputy to the head of the Libyan garrison at the oasis, Colonel Yussuf Hadjar. "Not only is Libya not preparing to evacuate Fada, but I can assure you that it is reinforcing that outpost," he said in the interview, carried out in the presence of two government officers at the northeastern town of Biltine.

He said that about 20 Libyan tanks had arrived in the oasis in recent days, bringing the total armored strength at the base to around 60 tanks, in addition to a dozen surface-to-surface missile launchers, some 20 combat and transport helicopters, and a number of fighter planes. Estimating total Libyan troop strength at Fada at some 2,000 soldiers, he added that at least two C-130 transport planes were landing each day at Fada, bringing in black soldiers and then taking off again loaded with white men. This was an apparent reference to members of the [Islamic] Legion, made up of soldiers recruited by Libya from neighboring African states, which the Ndjamena government fears will replace withdrawn Libyan troops fighting alongside the GUNT.

Mr. Issa Koua's allegations came as the French Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Jeannou Lacaze met in the capital with Mr. Habre for discussions on the withdrawal of French troops from the country, begun September 25. (In Paris, French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson today said France had photographs and other concrete proof that Libya was withdrawing from the north, although he did not specify if they had yet left Fada or their other major base at Faya-Largeau.

Meanwhile, the French pullout continued today with the gradual evacuation of Biltine, which French military sources said should be completed in a few days. Chadian military sources said about 400 of the 800 French soldiers stationed in Biltine had already been withdrawn to a base at Abeche, 100 kilometers (62 miles) to the south.

During his interview, Mr. Issa Koua said that Libyan officers in Fada had recently told a gathering of GUNT members that

Tripoli "firmly intended" to remain in northern Chad, in defiance of the Franco-Libyan treaty. They also pledged that Libya would provide the Chadian opposition with "all the means" necessary to enable its forces "to storm Ndjamena once the French have left," Mr. Issa Koua said.

The former GUNT officer, who was interviewed in the presence of two officers from the Chadian Government Army, had his face entirely bandaged due to injuries he said he suffered Monday when the jeep, in which he and seven other GUNT soldiers had escaped from Fada, crashed. Mr. Issa Koua explained that he had earlier been a leader in the forces of Mr. Habre when they were fighting to oust the former government of Goukouni Oueddi, now head of GUNT. He said differences with the Habre camp led him to join GUNT in 1981, when the organization was in power.

He said Chadian authorities had sent him word several weeks ago ensuring him he would be well received if he defected to the government, adding that he had been surprised at the "warm" welcome he received on his arrival. He also said that many GUNT members hoped to follow his example due to hostility over Libyan influence on the opposition movement. He said that barracks for the 800 GUNT troops stationed at Fada were located outside the main compound and they were prohibited from entering the oasis without Libyan authorization.

Ndjamena Reports Defectors Joining Habre Camp

AB122138 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Excerpts] The government has just opened a great new stage in the search for a long-lasting peace in Chad by launching an urgent and sincere appeal to all opposition groups to attend the Brazzaville conference on national reconciliation. This appeal was launched last Monday at the end of an extraordinary Cabinet meeting also attended by members of the Central Committee of the National Union for Independence and Revolution.

A government communique — in spite of certain doubts about the sincerity of the Libyan Government to withdraw its troops from Chad — agreed to the presence of Libyan observers south of the 17th parallel to monitor the French withdrawal from Chad. It will be recalled that French observers are expected to go north of that same parallel to do the same thing in the Libyan camp.

The urgent and sincere call for unity made by the government has had an effect since a fellow countryman, Issa Koua, head of a sub-garrison in east BET [Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti] at Fada, has defected. Koua and four of his friends commandeered a vehicle, which took them to [name indistinct] to join the Chadian National Armed Forces.

Government Troops Desert Following Mutiny in South

NC131043 Paris AFP in English 0915 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Niamey, Oct 13 (AFP) — A large number of Chadian Government troops have deserted to join rebels in the bush after a mutiny in the southern Chad garrison of Abou Deia, the rebel radio Bardai station said on Friday, without giving the date or circumstances of the alleged incident.

Radio Bardai, run by the Transitional Government of National Union (GUNT), which opposes the Ndjamena government of president Hissein Habre, did not say whether there had been any casualties during the mutiny. After the incident all those in charge at the garrison, which is located some 450 kilometres (280 miles) east of the Chadian capital of Ndjamena, had been jailed on orders from Mr Habre, it said in its broadcast monitored here yesterday.

The few soldiers who had not mutinied at the garrison had been transferred to other bases after being accused of complicity with the mutineers, the radio added. After the incident, a top official of Mr Habre's ruling National Union for Independence and the Revolution (UNIR) had been sacked, the radio added. The ousted official was general secretary of UNIR's provisional subcommittee, Radio Bardai said, without naming him.

The report was the latest in a series by the GUNT alleging widespread defections from Mr Habre's Army, particularly in the south of Chad, in recent weeks. The GUNT National Liberation Army (ANL) claims to have stepped up its actions in the south in recent weeks, and to have surrounded the key towns of Sarh and Moundou.

Bardai on 'Uprising'

AB122025 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Summary] A military uprising has taken place at (Hamdria). When informed about this mutiny, Hissein Habre immediately sent his FAN prefect to the area. A number of soldiers deserted their ranks and fled to the bush. The so-called administrative official of the region found only the commander and a few soldier of the garrison. Most of the military officers in the country have been jailed. The remaining elements, accused of conniving with the mutineers, have been transferred to other posts.

According to the latest reports, (Dabou Deya), the FAN director general of the provisional subcommittee of the UNIR [National Union For Independence and Revolution] — Anti-National Union of Incorrigible Renagades — has been releaved of his post. Still on the military plane, in the (?Kanem region), fierce clashes took place on 10 October between Nakazan tribesmen and those of (Kanem). This is a tragic consequence of the tribalistic policy that the leader of the puppet clique in Ndjamena has been practicing as part of his administration.

Also from the southern part of the country comes a report of an attack on (Deganbe) town, in the Moyen Chari, by the commandos of the Transitional National Union Government. Finally, in Ndjamena, the French-American agent Hissein Habre, sensing that his days are numbered, has blocked all government spending. This is a development that we must watch carefully.

Zairian Troops Reported Ready To Withdraw

AB140806 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1330 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Excerpt] The Zairian troops in Chad will return home in a few days. We learned this piece of news from the international press. The exact date of the withdrawal of the Zairian troops is not yet known, according to news agencies that reported the news announced by President Mobutu himself.

It should be recalled that Zairian soldiers arrived in our country last July at the request of the Chadian Government to fight against the Libyan invasion. Since their arrival in our country, the Zairian troops, which were the first to respond to President Hissein Habre's call for help against the Libyan invasion, have been fighting by the side of their Chadian brothers.

CONGO

Chadian Envoy Arrives; Reconciliation Meeting Opens

Audience With Sassou-Nguesso

AB141350 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] The Brazzaville meeting on Chad is beginning to take shape. This impression came out of the statement made by (Ali Sadid), a special envoy of Mr Hissein Habre of Chad, who was received in audience at the Congress Palace by the head of state, Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso. After his audience, the Chadian special envoy said his talks with the head of state centered on the organization of this long-awaited meeting on Chad:

[Begin recording] [(Sadid)] It is still within the framework of the national conference on Chad that President Hissein Habre sent me to President Sassou-Nguesso to try to outline a common approach and to some extent agree on some practical measures that will enhance the success of such a conference.

[Unidentified reporter] We know that a mini-summit conference was recently held in Paris on Chad. In spite of this Paris conference, what is your government's position on the Brazzaville meeting?

[(Sadid)] Well, even though there was this meeting in Paris, we have never said we will not come to Brazzaville. For a certain time now, we have always preferred Brazzaville to any other country, and we are still hopeful that the Brazzaville conference will be held.

[Reporter] What measures are your government taking to make this conference a success?

[(Sadid)] The measures? That is the goodwill on our part. We have just made it known to President Sassou-Nguesso, and this approach goes to strengthen the goodwill on our part to make the conference a success.

[Reporter] Is the withdrawal of French and Libyan troops being effected?

[(Sadid)] We Know that since the date of the withdrawal treaty, the departure of the French troops is going on as planned. But we do not know too much about what is going on at the extreme north where the Libyan invading forces are. But we think that given the undertaking made by Libya, it will be obliged to withdraw. But, for the moment, we cannot tell you whether the withdrawal on the other side is being effected. [end recording]

Reconciliation Meeting Opens

AB151306 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Congolese Government statement on the start of a reconciliation meeting on Chad issued on 15 October in Brazzaville — read by Foreign Minister Antoine Ndinga Oba]

[Text] Statement issued by the Government of the People's Republic of Congo announcing the official opening of the preparatory meeting for a national reconciliation conference on Chad.

Everyone knows that after the postponement of the conference on national reconciliation in Chad, scheduled to take place in Addis Ababa last January under the auspices of the OAU, the Chadian brothers expressed the desire to meet in Brazzaville for a conference on national reconciliation. On the basis of this desire expressed by all the parties involved in the Chadian problem, Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party, president of the republic and head of state and government, immediately began intense diplomatic activity in close consultation with the chairman of the OAU and its acting secretary general. The activity was aimed at organizing a roundtable conference that will include all Chadian brothers.

Thus, after several months of lenghty exchange of views and the despatching of emissaries to Chad and to other countries capable of positively contributing to the search for a peaceful and lasting solution to the Chadian problem, the idea of holding the conference on Chad in Brazzaville began to gain ground. It has now opened the way for a favorable solution. Today, having received assurances which will permit the holding of this conference, the Congolese Government announces the official opening of the preparatory meeting of a Conference on Chad on 20 October 1984 in Brazzaville. Furthermore, having received the agreement and the understanding of all parties concerned, the Congolese Government is prepared to welcome all the delegations that will take part in the preparatory meeting of the national reconciliation conference on Chad.

SDAR Leader in Brazzaville for Official Visit

Abdelaziz met by Sassou-Nguesso

AB122033 Paris AFP in French 1742 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Brazzaville, 12 Oct (AFP) — Mohamed Abdelaziz, secretary general of the Polisario Front and president of the SDAR, arrived in Brazzaville on Friday where he was met by Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

In an interview with the Congolese press, M[illegible]med Abdelaziz recalled that his visit falls within the frame[illegible]rk of a tour of several African countries before the OAU summit, scheduled for mid-November in Addis Ababa. Mr Abdelaziz considered that no country can give "any argument for absenting itself" from this OAU summit "because of the SDAR's presence." The SDAR president finally added that during his visit to Brazzaville he and the Congolese president would discuss other issues on the situation in West Africa and bilateral relations.

Leaders Discuss OAU Summit
AB131040 Paris AFP in English 0733 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Brazzaville, Oct 13 (AFP) — Saharan leader Mohamed Abdelaziz, secretary-general of the Polisario Front fighting Morocco's nine-year occupation of formerly Spanish Western Sahara, arrived here Friday for a visit as part of an African tour before next month's Organization of African Unity (OAU) summit in Addis Ababa. He will have talks with Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, who is one of the majority of African heads of state who recognize Polisario's Saharan Arab Democratic Republic over the objections of Morocco.

The last two OAU summits have failed because of disputes over participation by the Saharans and by the factions in Chad. The OAU has admitted the Saharan Republic as a member, but there are objections about the procedure followed.

Comments on Discussions
AB141327 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] The 1-day visit of the Western Saharan President Mohamed Abdelaziz to Congo ended today and the plane on which the Polisario Front leader is traveling left Congo this morning. On his arrival yesterday in our capital, the president of the SDAR held talks in the afternoon with his Congolese counterpart, Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso. These talks were continued this morning. The situation prevailing in the northern part of our continent, the failure of the implementation of the OAU resolution on Western Sahara because of Moroccan refusal were some of the points that dominated the talks between the two leaders.

In the evening, a banquet was hosted in honor of the Saharan guest by Col Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee. The least one can say about the Saharan leader's visit is that it constituted another occasion for our country to reaffirm its support and inalienable solidarity for the Saharan people in their struggle to recover their territory, their independence and their freedom. This positive attitude of our country in favor of the eradication of injustice among people was once again highly appreciated by President Abdelaziz who expressed satisfaction and pride for it. In fact, he spoke about it to Marcel Mallen a little before his departure, as well as about the major topics he discussed with his Congolese counterpart.

[[illegible]in Abdelaziz recording] On my own behalf, on behalf of the delegation accompanying me, and on behalf of the Saharan people, I want to say that I could not hide my emotions about the very warm and hospitable reception given me since my arrival in the People's Republic of Congo. Here I want to pay a glowing tribute to my brother and friend, President Denis Sassou-Nguesso. I also take this opportunity to stress the continued and firm support and solidarity that the People's Republic of Congo, its government and party have been showing toward the cause of the Saharan people.

Concerning the talks that I held with my brother President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, I would like to assure you straightaway that they were held in frank and friendly atmosphere of mutual confidence. We discussed a certain number of subjects, but especially the situation in the SDAR brought about by the armed conflict between the Kingdom of Morocco and Saharan people led by the Polisario Front. We also talked about ways and means of implementing the pertinent resolutions adopted by the OAU on Western Sahara.

We touched on the efforts made by the Implementing Committee, efforts that have run against the intransigence and refusal of Morocco, which have rendered these efforts of the Implementing Committee a failure. We also talked about developments in the northwestern part of Africa during the year. We talked about the forthcoming OAU summit and especially talked about efforts to be made to make Africa emerge from this summit more victorious, united [words indistinct]. Of course, we also talked about the situation in the south of the continent,and we reaffirmed our solidarity and support for liberation struggles being conducted by the people of Namibia and South Africa. It was an occasion to denounce the delaying tactics played by the racist and apartheid regime to prevent the Namibian brothers from enjoying their (?independence).

We also took the opportunity to talk about our bilateral relations, relations which are quite friendly. We also touched on the situaiton in Middle East and Chad. I would like to tell you that I took the opportunity to congratulate and encourage my brother President Denis Sassou-Nguesso for the efforts he continues to make to bring together the parties in conflict to find a lasting and equitable solution to the Chadian issue. We highly appreciate these sustained efforts made by President Sassou-Nguesso. [end recording]

RWANDA

Foreign Minister on Belgian, U.S. Aid, Talks
EA131028 Kigali Domestic Service in French 0430 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Excerpts] The head of Rwandas diplomatic corps, Francois Ngarukiyintwali, returned to Kigali last night. He, first of all, told the Rwandan news agency about the purpose of his stay in the Belgian capital.

[Begin Ngarukiyintwali recording] In the Belgian capital I led the Rwandan delegation to the big Belgo-Rwanda Joint Commission for Cooperation. The meeting of the big Belgo-Rwandan

Joint Cooperation Commission was to set up a cooperation program for the next 5 years, 1985-90. The results of this meeting are satisfactory because we were able to set up a program integrated into the national development plan priorities.

Concretely speaking, Belgium has allocated a total sum of 6 billion Belgian francs for the next 5-year period. This sum of 6 billion Belgian francs is currently equivalent to about 10 billion Rwandan francs. It is the same financing package that Belgium made available to Rwanda for the last 5-year period, which is ending, 1979-1984. We can in real terms, ask ourselves whether it is the same amount.

Considering all the elements intervening, be they inflation or consecutive elements relating to the disturbance of the international monetary scene, all the elements of course, it is correct to conclude, in real terms, that it is the same amount as for the period ending. [sentence as heard]

The sectors of rural and agricultural development, health, and training will receive 67 percent of this financial package. It is worth noting that the necessary means were also in the framework of indirect aid and this finance was planned of course in the framework of the total financial package and that is why [word indistinct] find their share and other immediate and possible action such as food aid.

After New York, the head of Rwandan diplomacy went to Washington, where he held talks with the under secretary of state for African affairs, Mr Chester Crocker, as well as the USAID assistant administrator. Minister Ngarukiyintwali is briefing us on what his talks in the American federal capital consisted of.

[Begin Ngarukiyintwali recording] On my talks with the undersecretary of state for African affairs, we discussed political problems concerning my (?African) Continent, but particularly the problems of southern Africa because the southern Africa problem concerns not only one country or the Frontline countries but also all the OAU member countries. Our discussion also covered of course the state of bilateral relations, relations, which are excellent.

I also held talks, as I told you, with the USAID assistant administrator. You know that cooperation for development between the U.S. and Rwanda are further being consolidated and this cooperation aims at sectors that integrate into our concerns, sectors of rural and agricultural development, health and population, training of cadres, and support for systems of food stocking for cooperative movements, all these sectors were also discussed and in the perpsective of future programs. I must say that the talks held with the USAID assistant administrator were very positive and very enriching as far as I am concerned. [end recording]

BURKINA

SDAR President Arrives on Official Visit

AB150814 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Excerpts] As scheduled, Comrade Mohamed Abdelaziz, president of the SDAR, arrived in our capital this morning. He was welcomed at Ouagadougou International Airport by the head of state, Comrade Thomas Sankara, who was accompanied by members of the National Council for the Revolution [CNR] and those of the revolutionary government of Burkina Faso.

The SDAR president, in our country for a 3-day official visit, is being accompanied by a large delegation. Upon his arrival at the palace of the Burkina Faso presidency, President Mohamed Abdelaziz spoke to newsmen about the significance of his visit to Burkina Faso:

[Begin Abdelaziz recording in Arabic followed by translation into French] First of all, on behalf of myself and on behalf of my delegation, I would like to express my happiness to be here in Burkina Faso, land of revolution. In fact, as you rightly said, President Thomas Sankara, chairman of the CNR and president of Burkina Faso, was the first head of state to pay a visit to the SDAR, in particular to the liberated areas.

I hereby express my sincere and militant thanks to the people of Burkina Faso for their unflinching support for the Saharan people's cause. I also take this opportunity to thank the Burkinabe masses for the warm welcome which demonstrates the esteem they have for the SDAR and its struggling people.

Our visit will give us an important opportunity to hold frank talks with our brothers of the CNR, headed by my friend and brother President Thomas Sankara. Our discussions will center on bilateral relations between the SDAR and the Burkina Faso. We will discuss ways to further strengthen the revolutionary movement in Africa. We will also discuss African matters and liberation movements in Africa and in the world, as well as prospects for the liberation struggle in Africa. [end recording]

This afternoon, a face-to-face meeting is scheduled to take place between the two presidents. A working session grouping technicians of the two countries will also be held today.

IVORY COAST

Agreement Signed With FRG on Debt Rescheduling

AB140824 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Within the framework of agreements signed with the Paris Club, Ivory Coast today signed its second agreement on the rescheduling of its debts. It was signed with the FRG. The ceremony took place today at 1100 in the office of Minister of State Maurice Seri Gnoleba and involves the sum of 5.2 billion CFA francs.

Minister Receives Algerian, Mauritanian Envoys

AB121050 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Minister of State Auguste Denise, acting for the head of state, this morning received envoys from Algeria and Mauritania. Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, Algeria's minister of state to the presidency, and Diabira Maroufa, Mauritania's mines and energy minister, were bearers of messages from President Chadli Bendjedid and President Khouna Ould Haydala to President Houphouet-Boigny. Both envoys spoke to the press at the end of the audience. The Algerian minister spoke first:

[Begin Abdelghani recording] I have been charged by the Algerian president, Chadli Bendjedid, to convey his warm wishes to President Houphouet-Boigny and to assure him of the fraternal and high esteem of his brother and friend, President Bendjedid. As you know, it has been an old tradition for the two countries to discuss issues of major concern to both countries and to exchange views either within the framework of bilateral relations or international relations, especially on matters relating to the OAU. I am therefore here to seek the advice of President Houphouet-Boigny on bilateral relations and above all, on the coming OAU summit. [end recording]

This is what the Mauritanian minister had to say:

[Begin Maroufa recording] I am the bearer of a message from His Excellency Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the CMSN and head of state, to his brother, His Excellency President Houphouet-Boigny. The message concerns cooperation between Mauritania and Ivory Coast. I must add that Africa is presently preoccupied with a number of problems and Mauritania has chosen this very moment to seek the views of President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, whose wisdom is a source of peace in Africa on issues of common concern. [end recording]

LIBERIA

Doe Gives Reason for Podier, Sawyer Release

AB122050 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] The Liberian leader, CIC [Commander in Chief] Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, has spoken his reason for releasing from further detention former major general and speaker of the Interim National Assembly [INA], G. Nicholas Podier, Dr Amos Sawyer, and others on 6 October. In a release from the Executive Mansion today, the Interim Assembly president said his action was motivated by three principal factors: At first, he said his reflection on the good behavior and constructive comments made by the students of Booker Washington Institute on the question of national unity convinced him that the occasion was appropriate time to heal the impending wound.

Secondly, Dr Doe said, at a time when the nation is moving forward to democratic rule and struggling to overcome the economic problems facing the country, he felt that long investigations, trials, and imprisonment could not help the situation.

The president of the INA said he also felt that as Dr Sawyer is a candidate for the presidency, his arrest and detention could have been interpreted as an attempt to bar him from active participation in the democratic process. Furthermore, Dr Doe said that his granting of the unconditional release of Dr Sawyer, Mr Podier, and others should not be interpreted as the government not having a case against them.

As head of state and commander in chief of the Armed Forces, I have the right to drop charges against anyone convicted or suspected of a crime, to free anyone in jail or to grant clemency to anyone, Dr Doe said. He added: I have frequently exercised this prerogative in the interest of national unity and reconciliation. Head of state Doe emphasized that anyone who feels that there was never a case against those released should be brave enough and honest themselves to come forward and challenge the government on the issue. He said even if those released feel they were not legally detained, they should raise the issue with government.

Anyone who has evidence to prove that those arrested are not guilty should produce such evidence to government. According to the release, Dr Doe frowned at those who have endeavored to create fear in society by the promotion of violence through leaflets in the street, gossip, and lies. They cannot (?be realistic) through anonymous letters and publications by calling themselves revolutionaries, Dr Doe said. Dr Doe also warned newspapers in the country that it would be in their best best interest to know the authors of articles or the writers of leaflets. He said this is important because anyone making a charge against the government should be able to defend such charges. Head of state Doe said newspapers that cannot reveal such persons would be held responsible. He emphasized that the security forces would be vigilant in arresting anyone under Decree 88-A who attempts to create fear and unrest in the country. Concluding, the head of state said: As we proceed toward the establishment of a democratic government, we will exercise every degree of patience with the understanding that the people of Liberia will be responsible and patriotic in all their actions.

Briefs

Gbanga City TV Service — Residents of Gbanga City in Gbon County are to benefit from television services beginning November 1st of this year. The director general said television signals from Monrovia to Gbanga would be transmitted through the use of microwave links of the Liberia Telecommunications Corporation. [Excerpts] [*Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 12 Oct 84 AB*]

MALI

Talks Held With Mauritanian Border Delegation

AB122041 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Within the framework of good-neighborly relations between the heads of the Malian and Mauritanian border districts, a nine-man Mauritanian delegation, led by Lieutenant Sidi Mohamed Ould Cheik el (Talem), prefect of (Koubeni), and a Malian delegation of political officials and heads of technical services, led by Captain (Chogolou Sogona), head of Nioro district, met from 8 to 10 October at Nioro du Sahel. Their discussions centered on monitoring the implementation of decisions, new problems, and various other matters. Thus, each side reported on the implementation of the decisions taken during the previous meeting held at (Koubeni) in Mauritania.

Both sides reaffirmed their common desire to further strengthen sports and cultural activites between their districts, as well as cooperation between their stockbreeding services. The two delegations finally stressed the need to maintain relations of good-neighborliness which have always existed between Mali and Mauritania. The next meeting will take place at [name indistinct] in Mauritania in January 1985.

NIGERIA

Buhari Urges U.S., UK Pressure on Pretoria

AB130940 Lagos NAN in English 0900 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] New York, Oct 12 (NAN) — The head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, has called on the South African Government and its proteges in the U.S. and Britain to effect an immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners in the racist enclave.

In a goodwill message yesterday, to a special meeting of the UN Anti-Apartheid Committee to mark the day of solidarity with South African political prisoners, Maj Gen Buhari stated: If Britain and the U.S. are sincere about their disavowal of apartheid, they should prevail on the Pretoria regime to cease forthwith the torture and inhuman treatment meted out to political prisoners and detainees.

Maj Gen Buhari added: The Western countries, particularly the U.S., must tell the South African regime in unequivocal terms to release Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners. This is one of the measures that will help to usher in a new era of peace in South Africa, in particular, and in southern Africa in general.

The head of state referred to recent demonstrations in racist South Africa by the nationalists saying that they were manifestations of the growing impatience of South African blacks to the deteriorating situation in their country. Maj Gen Buhari warned: We all have to help them ensure a peaceful handover of power or else hold ourselves responsible for whatever consequences that will come out of that unhappy country.

According to the New York correspondent of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN), the head of state drew attention to the treatment being meted to South African political prisoners and reiterated the commitment of the liberation struggle in South Africa. The message was read on his behalf by the former Nigerian high commissioner to Britain Maj Gen Halidu Hannaniya, who is attending the current session of the UN Special Assembly.

Buhari Receives Message From Conte, Comments
AB131340 Lagos NAN in English 1300 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Lagos, Oct 13 (NAN) — The head of state Maj General Muhammadu Buhari said in Lagos yesterday that Nigeria believed in the potentialities of joint ventures with sister African states. Maj Gen Buhari, who was receiving a special message from the Guinean president, Mr Lansana Conte, said that that was why Nigeria had investments in the Republic of Guinea. He said that Nigeria also appreciated the problems of sister African states in spite of her economic problems.

The head of state said that Nigeria would participate fully in the next ECOWAS summit to be held in Lome, Togo, under the chairmanship of President Conte. He commended the "courage of the Guinean leadership" in taking decisions which, he said, were in the best interest of their country.

President Conte's message was delivered by the Guinean Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research Maj Sidi Keita. Earlier, Maj Keita had told Maj Gen Buhari that President Conte was concerned about the success of the ECOWAS and would therefore spare no efforts in that direction. He said that the Guinean leader attached special importance to his country's good relations with Nigeria and expressed the hope that it could count on Nigeria's goodwill at all times.

Maj Keita, who is a member of his country's ruling Redemption Council, was accompanied to Dodan barracks by the Guinean ambassador in Nigeria, Mr Doubouya.

FMG Clarifies Decision on Remission of Sentences
Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] The Federal Military Government has clarified the decision taken by the current meeting of the Supreme Military Council in connection with the remission of sentences passed on various people by the Special Military Tribunal. A statement signed by the chief press secretary to the head of state, Alhaji Wadam Inja, was to clarify misrepresentation by sections of the media in the reduction of sentences passed on the former politicians by the Jos, Kaduna, Ibadan, and Enugu zones of the Special Military Tribunal.

In the Kaduna zone, the former governor of Kano State, Alhaji Bakin Zuwo, had his decision of imprisonment in three different phases reduced to 20 years. Alhadji Wada Abubakar is now to serve 5 years instead of his original sentence of 21 years, while Alhaji Garba Kibiya also had his 21-year sentence cut down to 5 years. Similarly, another former governor of Kano State, Alhaji Abubakar Rimi, had his 21-year sentence remitted to 2 years while Alhaji Sanni Gule is now to serve 3 years, instead of his original sentence of 21 years. In the Enugu zone, the former governor of River State, Chief Melford Okilo, had his 21-year jail sentence reduced to 5 years, Mrs Ladi Netimah reduced from 21 to 10 years, while Sylvester Okolo is now to serve 5 years instead of 21 years. For the Jos zone, the former deputy governor of Bauchi State, Alhaji Adamu Tafawa Balewa, had his 21-year sentence remitted to 3 years.

Former Sokoto Governor Gets 21-Year Prison Term
AB131010 Lagos NAN in English 0945 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Kaduna, Oct 12 (NAN) — The Special Military Tribunal on Recovery of Public Property, Kaduna Zone, today sentenced the former governor of Sokoto, Dr Garba Nadama, to 21 years imprisonment on a two-count charge of corrupt practice and illegal transfer of an import licence.

The tribunal also sentenced to 21 years imprisonment an ex-permanent secretary in the Sokoto Ministry of Finance, Alhaji Isa Abubakar, for accepting the transferred import licence and utilising it for his own benefit. Alhaji Isa was discharged and acquited on three other counts but found [words indistinct] licence which was in the name of Sokoto State Supply Company.

The tribunal also discharged and acquitted the former Governor on charges of corruptly enriching himself to the tune of 100,000 naira which he was alleged to have received from the sale of the import licence.

Delivering judgment, described the whole episode as the rice saga of the century. [sentence as received] Commodore Elegbede castigated Dr Nadama for the transfer of the import licence to enrich his friends at the expense of the people of Sokoto state. On the claim by Dr Nadam that he inherited from his predecessor, Alhaji Shehu Kangiwa, the practice of transferring import licences meant for the company to other people, Commodore Elegbede said Kangiwa is not alive today to answer to his own charges, may his soul rest in perfect peace.

Making a plea of mitigation, a Kaduna lawyer, Mr Mike Edegware, prayed the tribunal to recommend to the Supreme Military Council to reconsider the judgment. Alhaji Isa, however, said God is great, all those who gave evidence to incriminate me — God is there and knows best.

The tribunal ordered that the sum of N200,000 which Alhaji Isa collected from Richard Wagner having sold the said import licence to him and which he deposited with the Special Investigation Bureau be forfeited to the Federal Government. [sentence as received] Also, the sum of N360,000 which a company, Stewa Nigeria Ltd, owned by Alhaji Mohammadu Maideribe and Alhaji Aminu Dantata and deposited with the bureau, be forfeited and that another N249,000 profit made on the sale of the rice by Alhaji Maideribe be forfeited.

Official on Condemnation, Support of RSA
AB131330 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Nigeria's permanent representative to the United Nations, Major General Joseph Garba, has said that it is a collusion in crime to condemn the racist South African regime in words and then sustain it through military, economic, and other collaborations. Maj Gen Garba, who is also the chairman of the UN Special Committee for Action Against Apartheid, stated this in New York. He was declaring open a special meeting of the committee to mark the day of solidarity with South African political prisoners.

Gen Garba noted that no issue in the United Nations had elicited such unanimity as the condemnation of apartheid and the call for the release of South African political prisoners.

Surprisingly, he said, the numerous condemnations had come to nothing because many of those countries that condemned the racists in words later turned round to aid and sustain them.

Paper Denounces U.S., UK Stand on RSA Reforms

AB131020 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Oct 84

[From the press review]

[Text] The *NIGERIAN STATESMAN* comments on the refusal of the United States of America and Britain to vote at the United Nation's General Assembly on a draft resolution proposed by the nonaligned nations on the constitutional reforms in apartheid South Africa.

The paper says that the two countries' stand is uncalled for and unacceptable.

The *STATESMAN* remarks that their stand on the issue is a clear indication of total support of the inhuman treatment to which the blacks are subjected to by the Pretoria regime in South Africa.

Briefs

Cameroon Ambassador Departure— Nigeria will continue to place emphasis on her relations with her immediate neighbors. The head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, stated this in Lagos while receiving the outgoing doyen of the diplomatic corps, Ambassador Mohammed Yerima Lamine of Cameroon. [Excerpt] [*Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 14 Oct 84 AB*]

VANGUARD Daily Newspaper— Lagos, Oct. 14, (NAN) — *VANGUARD* Media Ltd., publishers of the *VANGUARD* newspaper today in Lagos said that the daily edition of the paper will be on sale from tomorrow. A release by the organisation stated that the initial print run of the daily would be 60,000 copies. The weekly edition of the paper started on June 3. [Text] [*Lagos NAN in English 1340 GMT 14 Oct 84 AB*]

SENEGAL

New Decree Modifies Order of Acting for President

AB121020 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Here is a decree from the office of the president of the republic:

Considering the Constitution, especially Article 44 and Decree No 83-461 of 1 May 1983 concerning the appointment of ministers and secretaries of state and modified by Decree No 104-152 of 9 October 1984 and Decree No 83-462 of 1 May 1983, organizing the taking over on a temporary basis the duties of the president of the republic as modified by Decree No 84-739 of 26 June 1984:

Article 1: During the absence of the president of the republic, the minister whose name appears first on the decree appointing ministers and secretaries of state, who is at that time present on the Senegalese territory, is charged with the coordination of the activities of ministers and secretaries of state. He will for this purpose have at his disposal the General Secretariat of the Presidency. He is to take charge of and account for all decisions on outstanding urgent matters except the promulgation of laws and the signing of decrees and ordinances and the exercise of powers conferred on the president of the republic by Articles 41, 45, and 89 of the Constitution.

Article 2: Any provisions contrary to the present decree, especially Decree No 83-462 of 1 May 1983, are abrogated.

Article 3: Ministers and secretaries of state concerned are charged with the execution of the present decree which will be published in the Official Gazette.

TOGO

SDAR President Abdelaziz To Arrive 15 Oct

AB141415 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Excerpt] His Excellency Mohammed Abdelaziz, president of the SDAR and secretary general of the Polisario Front, will arrive in our capital tomorrow, 15 October 1984, for a working and friendly visit.

Regional Labor Commission To Meet in Maputo

MB121955 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] The sixth session of the Southern African Labor Commission is scheduled to begin in Maputo on Monday. A source with the Secretariat of State Labor told Radio Mozambique that an experts meeting will be held from Monday to Wednesday, and during the 2 days afterwards a ministerial meeting will take place.

The main objective of the sessions of the Southern African Labor Commission is to reduce dependence on South Africa and also to see that this country abandons the present system of labor migration, according to which black workers are discriminated against in favor of their white colleagues, particularly in the mining industry.

In addition to the members of the commission — which includes Mozambique, Swaziland, Lesotho Botswana, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Tanzania — representatives of the southern African liberation movements and international organizations, such as the ILO and the European Commission for Africa, will also attend the meeting.

ANGOLA

Portugal Not Invited to Luanda International Fair

LD121329 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0001 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Portugal has not been invited to take part in the Luanda International Fair, the first to be held since Angola's independence. The Luanda authorities decided to invite only those countries with which Angola wishes to strengthen ties of cooperation, the director of the Luanda International Fair has stated.

This decision is bound to be viewed as a further estrangement from Lisbon by the Luanda Government, even though some Portuguese companies have been invited to participate on an individual basis. Represented in the Luanda International Fair will be the socialist countries, Brazil, France, Italy, and Sweden. They were all asked to lay particular emphasis on industrial, civil construction, public works, and agricultural sectors.

Sabotage of Power Line Immobilizes Enterprises

MB130823 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] The workers of Bengo Provice, represented by peasants [as heard] from various Nambuangongo municipal communes, recently demonstrated against criminal actions carried out by UNITA and other counterrevolutionary gangs serving international imperialism. At rallies in some of the communes, workers of the area reaffirmed their total and unwavering support for the MPLA-Labor Party and Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

They expressed their readiness to contribute to perfect coordination between the tasks of defense and production in order to annihilate counterrevolutionaries and simultaneously increase production and productivity. The same position was recently expressed by Luanda Province workers in an interview in yesterday's edition of *O JORNAL DE ANGOLA*. Accordingly, the workers condemned the recent act of sabotage carried out by armed bandits in the pay of the South African regime, which resulted in the damage of power-supply lines from Cambamba to Luanda, thus depriving the capital city of electricity.

This caused the immobilization of many enterprises, resulting in losses to the Angolan people totaling thousands of kwanzas, which could have been used to build mess halls in enterprises, health centers, nursery schools, schools, and other facilities essential for the well-being of the people as well as the development of industry and agriculture, which are essential foundations for creating a new society in the People's Republic of Angola.

Party Control Conference Discusses Unity, Discipline

MB130830 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] The participants of the conference of Party Central Control and Verification Commissions of Angola, Congo, and Mozambique have exchanged views since yesterday afternoon on the role of each commission and the strengthening of party unity and discipline.

Yesterday morning, the conference reviewed party work methods used by each control commission, while the day before yesterday's debate centered on the struggle against actions alien to Marxism and Leninism. Today the three countries' delegations are expected to return to Luanda, where the tripartite conference will continue and close on Sunday, after which a press conference will be given to national and foreign news organizations.

Air Force Announces Military Transport Missing

MB130644 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] The Angolan People's Air Force and Antiaircraft Defense [FAPA/DAA] command announced today that an AN-26 military transport aircraft with registration number P-212, which was flying from Luena to Luanda on 30 September under poor weather conditions, is reported missing. The FAPA/DAA pointed out in its communique, cited by ANGOP, that a search is underway to locate the aircraft and the personnel aboard and promised more information as available.

The Air Force command communique disclosed that a certain number of civilian and military passengers also were aboard, besides the crew, comprising 2d Lieutenant Mariano Lucas Fernandes, pilot; 2d Lieutenant Antonio Lopes Dias, copilot; Sublieutenant Joao Manuel Filipe, aircraft technician; and Officer Cadet (Francisco Ramire Kambanga), navigator.

BOTSWANA

SDAR's Abdelaziz Meets With Masire, Press

MB121426 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] The president of the SDAR, Mr Abdelaziz, who has been visiting Botswana, said this country has always supported the SDAR struggle for independence. Speaking to the press in Gaborone before leaving the country, Mr Abdelaziz expressed his appreciation that Botswana also recognizes the SDAR as an independent sovereign state and has defended the SDAR's admission to the OAU.

He said he met the president, Dr Quett Masire, yesterday and informed him on the situation and developments in Western Sahara. He said they also discussed bilateral relations and the forthcoming 20th summit of the OAU. They reiterated their support for the OAU Resolution, 104 passed at the 19th summit of the organization, which recognizes the SDAR as an independent state.

Mr Abdelaziz said the resolution was unanimously supported by African heads of state but the decision was not respected by Morocco, which continues its occupation of Western Sahara. The SDAR president said by assuming this position, Morocco is putting itself in a dangerous situation and that it may also divide the OAU. Mr Abdelaziz said Morocco is no different from other colonial powers, except that it is an African state colonizing another African state. He said the SDAR regrets that this neo-colonialism is practised by an African state. He said Africa was now facing a new kind of neo-colonialism. The SDAR president and his 10-man delegation were to leave the country early this afternoon.

LESOTHO

Foreign Minister Returns from UNGA Session

MB140446 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, the Honorable Vincent Montsi Makhele, returned to Lesotho yesterday after leading the Lesotho delegation to the 39th session of the UN General Assembly in New York. During his visit to New York, the minister addressed the General Assembly on 9 October 1984. The minister also had the opportunity to hold consultations with Lesotho's representatives based in North America.

On his way home, the honorable minister held similar important consultations with Lesotho Government representatives stationed in Europe. On this trip, the minister was accompanied by Mr (Konka) Molapo, director of international affairs and organizations in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Reaffirms No Negotiations With 'Bandits'

MB151102 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] In Pemba yesterday, President Samora Machel reaffirmed that Mozambique will not negotiate with the armed bandits. Speaking at a reception given to him by Army General Alberto Chipande, the leader of Cabo Delgado Province, Field Marshal Samora Machel pointed out that the People's Republic of Mozambique will liquidate the armed bandits wherever they come from. In his speech, the leader of the Mozambican revolution also said that there was a need to ensure the training of cadres for the development of Cabo Delgado Province.

On the occasion, Army Gen Alberto Chipande lauded the guidelines drawn up by President Samora Machel during his visit to the province. Alberto Chipande expressed the determination of Cabo Delgado residents to apply with creativity these guidelines from the Mozambican head of state. Also during the reception, the leader of Cabo Delgado presented Field Marshal Samora Machel with shells from the city of Pemba.

Cabaco: Pretoria Commission Only for Technical Issues

MB130653 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Jose Luis Cabaco, the minister of information, reiterated on 11 October Mozambique's position that the commission created in order to implement the Pretoria declaration is limited only to technical issues. Jose Luis Cabaco, who gave a lecture at a college in Dar es Salam, Tanzania, reaffirmed Mozambique's determination not to accept changing this commission so that it can deal with political issues and noted the danger to the Nkomati Accord should such a change occur.

During the talks, Jose Luis Cabaco stressed that the phenomenon of armed banditry is not peculiar to Mozambique, but common to all countries where imperialist interests may be threatened. The talk was attended by students from the Kuvukoni Ideological College, the University of Dar es Salam, the Mozambican - Tanzanian Institute for Foreign Relations, and other interested people.

Botha Not 'Breaking Up' Renamo

MB140633 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] A top Mozambican official has repeated a warning that South Africa must abide by the Nkomati Accord or it will fall through. Mozambican Information Minister Jose Luis Cabaco has given the warning in an interview with Zimbabwean *SUNDAY MAIL* newspaper.

Cabaco says the signing of the accord should have led to the ending of violence by MNR [Mozambique National Resistance - Renamo] guerrillas, but he says South African President Pieter

Botha has not tried to break up the guerrilla movement. Cabaco has not committed himself on the prospects of the joint commission, which has been set up in Pretoria to work towards the ending of violence in Mozambique. In his words: it is an exercise that must go step by step.

Cease-Fire 'Never' Acceptable

MB140841 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0827 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Harare, Oct 14, SAPA — South Africa must start observing the terms of the Nkomati Accord or it will endanger the agreement, the Mozambican minister of information, Mr Jose Luis Cabaco, said in Harare yesterday. The Mozambican minister, who arrived in Harare on Friday from Tanzania, told the *SUNDAY MAIL* in an interview that his country had explained to South Africa that if there was no progress in halting violence by Renamo there would be no reason for the agreement to continue.

"We think Nkomati was an exercise in the interests of both governments, but we now think that if there is no result, then there is no reason for us to keep this agreement and that is the view we have expressed to South Africa. They showed no interest in implementing their part of the Nkomati agreement," he said.

Mr Cabaco, who left Harare last night for Maputo, said this had been made clear to South Africa at the Pretoria talks 12 days ago, which were attended by the Mozambican minister for economic affairs, Major-General Jacinto Veloso.

The first public result of the Nkomati Accord should have been the cessation of violence by Renamo, but since the conclusion of the agreement South Africa had merely stopped what the minister said was "official" intervention and violation of air space, coastal and territorial waters. South Africa had also stopped communication from Phalaborwa to command the activities of Renamo operating in Mozambique, and broadcasting propaganda from the republic.

"So the official or open participation of South Africa has been stopped but the problem is that they have not implemented the principle of dismantling the groups and exerting efforts to stop the groups." Mr Cabaco also said some forces inside South Africa continued to give support to Renamo. He would not identify which forces these were but said a joint commission had started meeting last week. "It is an exercise that must go step by step."

Explaining the points of the October 3 declaration read in Pretoria, Mr Cabaco said the recognition of President Samora Machel as president of the People's Republic of Mozambique spelt out in the declaration was important because this was a position that evolved from the country's "specific constitution." The second issue had referred to the stopping of the violence. "We will never, under any circumstances, accept the principle of a cease-fire because no country in the world can accept a cease-fire or stop fighting banditry. The word cease-fire is an attempt by the international press to change the essence of the October 3 declaration," he said.

Veloso Says 'Positive Steps' Taken in Pretoria

MB131212 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Jacinto Veloso, the minister in the presidency for economic affairs, today stated in Pemba that positive steps have been taken with a view to implementing the Pretoria Declaration of 3 October.

Jacinto Veloso has gone to Pemba to report to President Samora Machel on the work of the technical commission created to implement the Pretoria Declaration. Jacinto Veloso also said that military action should continue to be the main priority in the struggle against armed banditry in Mozambique. That which is regarded as the diplomatic field merely serves to support action on the battlefield, the minister in the presidency for economic affairs added.

Jacinto Veloso was accompanied by Teodato Hunguana, the assistant deputy minister of the interior, and by Hama Thai, the Air Force commander. It should be recalled that the second session of the technical commission ended last Thursday.

'Military Action' Still Priority

MB150856 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0400 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Jose Luis Cabaco, the minister of information, said that a cessation of violence in Mozambique should have been the first result of the Nkomati Accord signed between the governments of Mozambique and South Africa last March. Jose Luis Cabaco was giving an interview to a Zimbabwean newspaper, the *SUNDAY MAIL*, within the framework of the official visit he has been making to Tanzania since last week. In the interview, Minister Jose Luis Cabanco said that the Nkomati Accord may collapse if violence continues in our country.

Meanwhile, Jacinto Veloso, the minister in the presidency for economic affairs, said in Pemba last Saturday that there were positive steps for the implementation of the Pretoria declaration of 3 October. Minister Jacinto Veloso underlined however that the military action must continue to be the main priority in the struggle agains the armed bandits.

Former Matongomane Captive Cites Planned Airdrop

MB121400 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] The destruction of the armed bandits camp in Matongomane, to the north of Magude District, is regarded in military circles as an event of great significance in the offensive that the Mozambique Armed Forces are continuing to intensify in Maputo Province for the elimination of armed banditry.

A lightning operation carried out a week ago by the Mozambique Armed Forces against the Matongomane camp led to the death of 66 armed bandits and the capture of 108 weapons, more than 400 rifle magazines, ammunition cases, and various kinds of

explosives. Large quantities of clothing and domestic appliances, as well as one-half of a ton of different medicines were also seized.

A Mozambican national who had been kidnapped by a group of gangsters 12 days before the operation, contributed toward the success of this operation. The man in question is 31-year-old (Berbardo Chirinze), who said that he was a militiaman in Manhica. He was kidnapped by the bandits as he was returning to Manhica Township from a visit to his cousin's home in Magude region. As they were traveling with the group of kidnappers and 15 Mozambique nationals who had also been kidnapped, they all went through a camp that had been destroyed during mid-September of this year. There they dug up large quantities of arms, which they took to the Matongomane camp from which (Bernardo Chirinze) later escaped.

In an interview with national journalists, this Mozambican national described one of the bandits hideouts.

[Begin (Chirinze) recording] I saw two mortars [words indistinct]. I entered the place with a man who was protecting (?women who were fetching) water. I entered there. One of them asked the other: Why do you allow this man to come here? I got in immediately. I got even to the communications network sector. There were two MG machineguns and one automatic rifle. This position was situated close to their clinic. Nobody was allowed to get through that place (?the clinic). However, I was able to get through with the other man. [end recording].

Before escaping from Matongomane camp, (Bernardo Chirinze) overheard one of the bandits' conversations, in which he heard that the bandits were going to a region known as (Chalate), where an aircraft usually supplies them with war equipment.

[Begin recording] [(Chirinze)] One of them said that if we do not meet our friends tomorrow, we must go to the very area where there is [word indistinct], where the plane bringing equipment and ammunition comes to drop them.

[Unidentified journalist] Where does this plane come from?

[(Chirinze)] Well, I do not know. They never specified. I only overheard that. Well, in fact, they were not talking to me. It was a talk between a man and a woman.

[Unidentified journalist] (?When was this)?

[(Chirinze)] It was on the third.

[Unidentified journalist] Of this month?

[(Chirinze)] Of this month.

[Unidentified journalist] October?

[(Chirinze)] Yes, October.

[Unidentified journalist] Did the plane ever come?

[(Chirinze)] No. No. I ran away. I do not know whether they went to the place or not. I do not know now.

[Unidentified journalist] Where did they go to?

[(Chirinze)] They were talking of a place known as (Chalate). I do not know where (Chalate) is. [end recording]

FPLM Continues Operations Against 'Armed Bandits'

MB140813 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0605 GMT 14 Oct 84

[From the "Armed Forces Voice of Combat" program]

[Text] In the continuation of operations against the armed bandits, our Armed Forces stationed at Chokwe District of Gaza Province have carried out a joint operation with our comrades stationed at Magude, resulting in the capture of 108 weapons, 99 magazines, bazookas, and other war equipment.

While attempting to attack a column in Tete Province, the armed bandits were repelled, leaving on the battleground four corpses and two boxes with ammunition. Also in Tete, Changara District, the FPLM killed eight armed bandits in the course of an attack against a bandit camp.

In Catandica, Manica Province, our comrades killed 17 bandits and captured 2 in an ambush staged in that district. A total of 10 members of the population, who had been kidnapped by the bandits, were released. In Pembe locality, Inhambane Province, five bandits were killed and two RPG-7's and an assortment of documents were seized.

'Portuguese' Guns Captured

MB122030 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] It has been revealed that some of the guns captured by the Mozambican Army in a recent attack on the Mozambican National Resistance [Renamo] armed bandits are of Portuguese manufacture. The attack took place at Matongomane in Maputo Province, about 20 km from the South African border. There was a major bandit base at Matongomane and it was destroyed in the attack.

A total of 66 bandits were killed and among the weaponry captured were more than a 100 light arms. The Army has now put these on display. Among them are machine pistols manufactured by the Portuguese company Fabrica Braco de Prata. The arms were photographed by local and foreign journalists, including representatives of the Portuguese press.

So far there has been no explanation of how the Portuguese guns came to be in the hands of the bandits who, until the Nkomati Accord last March, received all of their weaponry from South Africa.

Renamo Rebels Deny Kidnapping Allegation
NC131316 Paris AFP in English 1307 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Lisbon, Oct 13 (AFP) — The leader of the rebel Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) movement today denied government allegations that his organization had kidnapped and killed two Portuguese aid workers last month. "We never kidnapped them, so we could not have killed them," MNR Secretary-General Evo Fernandes told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE here.

Portugal's NP News Agency yesterday quoted official Mozambican sources as saying the two Portuguese — Rodrigo Ferreira Azevedo and Joaquim Moreira de Sousa — had been killed by the MNR near the small town of Morrona September 19. The two men had been kidnapped 6 days previously, near the Corumane dam, at which they had been working, some 50 kilometres (32 miles) north of Maputo, the agency added.

Mr Fernandes blamed the killings on an elite North Korean-trained brigade of the Mozambican regular Army, saying the murders were carried out in an effort to tarnish the MNR's image. He also denied press reports here that the MNR was still holding three other Portuguese hostages. "We are only holding three foreigners: two Soviets (captured in August 1983) and a Sri Lankan," he said, adding that the Sri Lankan would be released "in the next few days."

Earlier this month the Mozambican government accused the rebels of killing two Italian aid workers also working on the Corumane Dam, while the body of a Portuguese man was found near the dam in May.

Machel To Make First Visit to Malawi 19-23 Oct
MB131138 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Samora Machel, the president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, will make a state visit to the Republic of Malawi from 19 to 23 October 1984, according to a communique from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The visit of the Mozambican head of state will take place at the invitation of Dr Hastings Kamuzu Banda, the life president of the Republic of Malawi. This will be President Samora Machel's first visit to Malawi.

DPRK Technical Delegation Discusses Cooperation
MB121737 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Technical delegations from Mozambique and the DPRK began talks in Maputo this morning in the framework of the implementation of the programs approved in Pyongyang during the visit by President Samora Machel to Korea in July. The talks are specifically aimed at preparing the areas of cooperation agreed in the Korean capital by the heads of state of the two countries.

The Mozambican delegation to the talks is led by Joao Ferreira, minister of agriculture: and the Korean by (Yi Su-tong), adviser in the ministry of external economic affairs. At the opening of the talks, Minister Joao Ferreira said that the two delegations have great responsibilites in the search for methods of implimenting joint programs so that the work to be carried out may contribute to the development of cooperation and existing friendship, and also the well-being of the two peoples.

Rebelo Intervenes in Dispute on Land Use
MB141221 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] The Frelimo Party has intervened in a dispute over land around Maputo city. At a meeting in Maputo, the first secretary of the party in the capital, Major Genral Jorge Rebelo, heard complaints from peasants that they were being forced to leave their farmland on the city outskirts.

The peasants said that their land was being parceled out by city hall bureaucrats to individuals who wanted it for private commercial farming. These individuals, some of whom were present at yesterday's meeting, claimed that the peasants in question are not keeping the land for good use. In reply, the peasants said that if this were the case they would not be putting up such a fight. They were, in fact, producing food for their families.

Gen Rebelo said the situation was complicated, and he had not come with ready-made solutions. But he said there was a fundamental principle at stake. This was that land must not be taken away from anyone who is using it effectively. Gen Rebelo, a member of the Frelimo Party Political Bureau, said some officials have a tendency to look down on peasants because of their low farm use. What officials should be doing, he said, is helping the peasants to improve production.

Gen Rebelo said that private commercial farmers had an important role to play and should be supported by a government land commission, but when such farmers requested land they should be directed first and foremost to land not already occupied.

Teachers Sign Agreement With Bulgarian Counterparts
MB140608 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] A 5-year cooperation accord was signed in Maputo yesterday between the National Teachers Organization [ONP] and the Bulgarian Teachers Union. The document provides for the dispatch to Mozambique of specific bibliographic material that might interest ONP. The accord also provides for the holding of solidarity days in Mozambique and Bulgaria and the prospects of material support by Bulgaria to ONP and Mozambican teachers.

The cooperation accord between the two socio-professional organizations was signed by Jose Pascoal Zandamela, secretary general of ONP; and (Ivan Yordonov), member of the Bulgarian Teachers Union Central Committee. The Bulgarian delegation ended its visit to Mozambique yesterday.

NAMIBIA

Limpet Mine Explodes Outside Oshakati Houses

MB121020 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1018 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Windhoek, Oct 12, SAPA — A limpet mine destroyed two mobile houses outside Oshakati in northern SWA/Namibia today, the SWA Territory Force headquarters in Windhoek said. A SWATF spokesman said the explosion occurred at 5:35 am. There were no injuries. Yesterday in Ovambo, security forces found a cache with two soviet-made limpet mines, SWATF said.

SOUTH AFRICA

UK's Anderson Arrives To Visit Durban Detainees

MB140754 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0751 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 14, SAPA — The British opposition spokesman on southern African affairs, Mr Donald Anderson, arrived at Jan Smuts airport today at the start of what is expected to be a controversial visit to South Africa, during which he will visit the three South African fugitives in the British consulate in Durban.

Mr Anderson, who is deputising for his leader, Mr Neil Kinnock, who was requested by the United Democratic Front and the Natal Indian Congress to visit the three men who have been holding out for more than a month, is due to travel to Pretoria for a meeting with British Embassy officials before he leaves for Durban later today.

Anderson Comments After Meeting

MB150730 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] British law maker Daniel Anderson has visited the fugitives in the British consulate in Durban. The opposition Labor Party's foreign affairs spokesperson arrived in Durban last night and went immediately to the consulate. Carmel Rickard reports:

[Begin Rickard recording] Anderson said he is on a fact-finding visit, and will brief his party leader Neil Kinnock on the situation once he returns to London later this week. He spent more than an hour last night in the consulate offices. Anderson, who is a lay preacher in the Methodist Church, led a prayer service together with Durban minister Wesley Mabuza for the three, their wives, and the wives of the three who left the consulate last weekend.

Today he plans to meet church leaders, to visit a number of black townships in and around Durban, and to go to Pietermaritzburg Central Prison for an interview with the three who left the consulate last weekend — and who are now being held in preventive detention — and he is to be one of the main speakers at the rally at St Anthony's Church Hall in Durban tonight, called to protest South Africa's detention laws. [end recording].

Earlier, Anderson told local and foreign journalists and UDF supporters that the Western world would be closely watching South Africa in the coming weeks. He said foreign governments are keen to see whether South Africa returns the Coventry four for trial in Britain, and whether Pretoria bans the UDF.

[Begin Anderson recording] One fact, which has been made crystal clear to me during my own visit, has been the extent to which the detention orders and the other acts of harrassment may be leading to a real danger of the banning of the UDF. I will say only this, that Western opinion, Western democratic and liberal opinion, will be watching this country very closely indeed over the next three weeks to ensure that that does not happen, because if it does happen it will be the clearest possible signal from this country to all the world that the chance of peaceful change has yet again been abandoned. [end recording]

Anderson went on to issue a challenge to authorities in South Africa:

[Begin Anderson recording] I make this challenge, that any acts of harrassment which have been made against the UDF, or which are in contemplation, now be withdrawn after the government seeks a dialogue with its own people. [end recording]

Botha Reacts To Anderson

MB150735 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has reacted to statements at the weekend by the Progressive Federal Party leader, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, and the British opposition spokesman on Southern Africa, Mr Donald Anderson, on the government's handling of the Durban Consulate affair. Dr Slabbert and Mr Anderson also dealt with the retaliatory steps taken by the government. The government has refused to allow four South Africans, facing charges of arms smuggling in Britain, to stand trial in that country.

Mr Botha said in a statement released in Pretoria that Dr Slabbert was suffering from an ultra-conservative colonial attitude, and that Mr Anderson should acquaint himself with South African laws, logic, and realities. According to reports, Dr Slabbert said he was ashamed because South Africa, in his opinion, had forfeited its credibility and honor.

Mr Botha said he was astounded that Dr Slabbert had not paid attention to the facts or legalities of the step. He said that Dr Slabbert's reaction was worse than that of the British Government itself, and that he obviously did not realize that South Africa was no longer a British colony. Mr Botha said South Africa's honor had been maintained by the retaliatory action that he had taken. He said there was no mention by Dr Slabbert of the British Government defeating the ends of justice in South Africa.

Turning to Mr Anderson, Mr Botha said he would not be able to escape two basic questions. The first was in which African state would he be allowed to visit detainees and then to make public statements criticizing the government of that country; and sec-

ondly, Mr Anderson should explain why the previous Labor government of Britain had, in order to deal with the Irish Republican Army, maintained exactly the same type of legislation as the South African Government to permit the holding of people without trial. Mr Botha said Mr Anderson should provide specific answers to these problems and not beat about the bush.

Mr Anderson met the three fugitives in the British Consulate in Durban yesterday. The three — Mr Archie Gumede, Mr Billy Nair, and Mr Paul David — are all office bearers of the United Democratic Front. After his visit Mr Anderson told newsmen that he and the men had not discussed politics, but merely held a prayer meeting. They also discussed the possibility of the three leaving the Consulate within a few days. He said he would visit the men again before leaving Durban.

SAPA reports that tight security was maintained around the consulate. About 100 members of the Natal Indian Congress stood around Mr Anderson's car for additional protection. SAPA quotes a spokesman for the South African police in Pretoria, Lieutenant Colonel (H.B. Heins), as saying that he knew nothing of any threat against Mr Anderson. British diplomatic sources said earlier that the police had warned the British Embassy in Pretoria that Mr Anderson's life had been threatened.

Pretoria Police Disperse 300 Demonstrators

NC131610 Paris AFP in English 1555 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 13 (AFP) — Police were called into four black townships early today to quell new outbreaks of violence following the death yesterday of the first white victim of six weeks of unrest in South Africa's urban areas. The most serious incident reported today occurred in Soshanguve, a black suburb of Pretoria, where a policeman fired shots to disperse some 300 demonstrators who had blocked his patrolling car, police headquarters in Pretoria said. No one was injured in the confrontation, police said.

Five people were arrested for disturbing the peace in a separate incident in the nearby township of Mamelodi, while youths in the giant black city of Soweto near here burned a bus and police used batons to break up a demonstration by some 100 people in the Transvaal township of Kwathema.

Yesterday's killing of a three-week-old white boy, who was struck on the head by a stone when black demonstrators attacked a car driven by his mother through a black residential area, dominated South African headlines today.

The child's death in Sebokeng township near Johannesburg brought to 81 the official death toll from social and industrial unrest which erupted early last month. Police said no one had been arrested in connection with the baby's death, despite a house-to-house search in the neighborhood where the incident occurred.

Dozens Injured in Rioting

MB140751 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0721 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 14, SAPA — Dozens of people were injured in rioting in the East Rand township of Tsakane yesterday after occupants of a police vehicle fired on grave side mourners with birdshot and rubber bullets. Police reported four attacks on beerhalls during the day by crowds ranging from 200 to 500. Repeated use was made of rubber bullets and teargas. At least two people were arrested, one of whom had been wounded by birdshot.

Throughout the afternoon and early evening ambulances ferried the injured to hospitals. According to a doctor at the Far East Rand Hospital, three people from Tsakane were admitted with bullet wounds. One man had a wound in his head, another had been shot in the leg, and another had a bullet wound in the back. The doctor said all the injured, including the man with head wounds, were in "good condition." A police spokesman, Lieutenant-Colonel Vic Haynes, said he could not confirm claims that police had used live ammunition.

The funeral was for unrest victim Vusi Diale, 18. A crowd of 3,000 gathered at the local Methodist Church for the service. Others joined the procession to the cemetery, swelling the number of mourners to 4,000. A reporter said he was standing nearby when without warning, the Casspir occupants opened fire with rubber bullets and birdshot. Members of the crowd then stoned the police vehicle and moved on to the local bottlestore and lounge.

Col Haynes said a group of about 200 people attending the funeral had attacked a beerhall. Police used rubber bullets and teargas. There were no injuries or arrests during this incident. A mob of about 500 people attacked another beerhall. Col Haynes said police used rubber bullets, birdshot, and teargas and made one arrest.

PFP Accepts 'At Least One' Colored Member

MB140933 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Ray Swart has been elected unapposed as the Natal Provincial chairman of the Progressive Federal Party [PFP]. Peter Gastrow has been elected vice chairman. The elections took place at the party's congress in Pietermaritzburg yesterday. Also at the congress it was revealed the party had accepted the membership of at least one colored person in violation of the Political Interference Act.

It is reported a number of applications for membership by people of other races have been made but this has not been confirmed. The issue of membership of the party being open to all races proved to be a contentious one, and a motion proposed that the congress urge the party to recruit members from all races despite the laws prohibiting it. The congress eventually resolved to open the PFP to members of all races but dropped the word recruit from the motion. This was a compromise with the view that the party should not encourage people to break the law.

ANC Official Criticizes RSA Peace Accords

MB121334 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] An ANC representative said in Livingstone that the signing of peace agreements between racist South Africa and some Frontline States would not deter the armed struggle in that country. Mr (Boyce Bosibo) said that instead of discouraging the armed struggle, the so-called peace accords would spur the freedom fighters to intensify the armed struggle to defeat the boer regime.

Speaking at the Livingstone Press Club at the Hotel Intercontinental, Mr (Bosibo) said the armed struggle was not being waged outside, but inside, South Africa, and, as such, the accords would not change the situation in that country.

He said that the Nkomati Accord and other pacts signed between South Africa and other African countries have not changed the armed struggle inside South Africa, but instead it has given ammunition to freedom fighters to intensify the struggle. The representative said the solution to the problems in South Africa will not come from outside, but within the country, where millions of people are suffering under the oppressive regime.

SWAZILAND

Prince Bhekimpi Addresses Graduation Ceremony

MB140701 Mbabane Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] The chancellor of the University of Swaziland, who is also prime minister of the kingdom, Prince Bhekimpi, yesterday said his understanding of an educated person was that of man or woman who has integrity and self-respect. Addressing graduates of the University of Swaziland during their 1984 graduation cermony held at the Kwaluseni Campus of the university, the chancellor advised them to go out to their communities and demonstrate the true characteristics of an educated person by showing respect to their parents, colleagues, community, and, above all, respect and loyalty to their king and nation.

Prince Bhekimpi told the graduates that, according to Swazi custom, their graduation meant that they have come of age and were being initiated as members of the Swazi nation's regiment of men and women on whose shoulders rested the great task of nation-building. To the university students remaining at the university, the chancellor urged them to look at those who were graduating as a source of inspiration and encouragement, adding that they should regard their enrollment at the university as a privilege, which should make them feel a great responsibility to serve the Swazi nation in an exemplary manner.

Turning to the university staff, Prince Bhekimpi said the graduation ceremony marked a major success of their input, adding that the performance of the graduates will, to a large extent, be a reflection of the influence they had exerted on them. The prime minister said the graduation ceremony meant that the University of Swaziland was telling the world that graduates were worthy of their distinguished degrees, diplomas, and certificates, and that their awards will be acceptable nationally and internationally.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Calls on Church To Serve People

MB140629 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, yesterday called on the church in Zimbabwe to serve the people's needs. The prime minister said, when the church identified with the people's needs there can be no conflict between itself and the government. He added that the church's concerns and humanitarian goals are the same as those of the government. Speaking at Mount St. Mary's Open Day in Wedza, the prime minister reiterated the need for cooperation between parents and school authorities.

Reportage on ZAPU Party Congress in Harare

Delegates Arrive

MB121350 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] About 3,000 ZAPU supporters have arrived in the capital for the official opening tomorrow of their party's congress. Today's events will be mainly the registration of delegates and accreditation of (?pressmen). The spokesman for the party said the congress will start with an official opening address by the chairman, Comrade (Samuel Bulawayo). This will be followed by messages from (?different) organizations, both within and outside the country. The ZAPU president, Mr Joshua Nkomo, would later present his report to the congress in which he will outline the developments within his party since the last congress in 1975.

Nkomo Criticizes ZANU

NC131515 Paris AFP in English 1435 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Harare, Oct 13 (AFP) — Opposition leader Joshua Nkomo today lashed out at the ruling party of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe for bringing "terror and failure" to Zimbabwe during its four-and-a-half years in power. Opening the first congress of his Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) since independence in 1980, Mr. Nkomo said the ruling Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) had lost sight of the goal of national unity that both parties fought for during the bloody 7-year civil war against the white-minority Rhodesian regime in the 1970s.

"The ZANU leadership today is concerned with only one matter — that of maintaining themselves in power," Mr. Nkomo told some 5,000 ZAPU delegates. "In less than 5 years the promise of independence was turned into a reality of suspicion, terror and failure," he said.

Mr. Nkomo, 67, accused the ZANU-dominated government of operating torture centers in the southern Matabeleland region — ZAPU's main base area, part of which was placed under curfew for six months earlier this year in a bid to wipe out dissident groups. Similar allegations from Matabeleland residents were compiled earlier this year by the Roman Catholic church. "The ministers who deny it also know the truth. Like the German fascists who claimed to know nothing of the extermination camps during the second world war, they will one day have to answer to mankind," Mr. Nkomo said.

Mr. Nkomo today blamed the government of forcing some former ZAPU guerillas into banditry by demobilizing them without pay after the end of the independence war. But, he added that troubles in the country were mostly caused by government soldiers disguised as dissidents so the Army would have an excuse to supress the opposition.

Mr. Nkomo then accused the government of allowing itself to be manipulated by South African intelligence in an incident involving a former white Rhodesian Army officer who allegedly arranged for two ex-members of the ZAPU Armed Forces to testify in a treason trial against two ZAPU leaders. The accused, Dumiso Dabengwa and Lookout Masuku, were both acquitted of the charges in April 1983, though they are still being detained. Minister of State Security Emmerson Munangagwa subsequently said the Army officer was believed to be active in training Zimbabwean rebels in South Africa's Northern Transvaal Province.

The ZAPU congress is expected to draw up a party platform during a closed door session later today and then elect a new Central Committee tomorrow before ending the meeting.

United Front 'Imperative'

MB140527 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] The fifth congress of ZAPU opened in Harare this morning. The congress takes place against the background of internal party squabbles that led to the resignation of the then publicity secretary, (Mark Ndlamasanga), and the minister of mines, Comrade Callistus Ndlovu. Sources close to the ZAPU hierarchy say there is a disturbing absence in the congress of traditional ZAPU elements.

Presenting the Central Committee report, the president of ZAPU, Dr Joshua Nkomo, said the congress will seriously address itself to the question of unity in what he called the imperative need for a united front. Dr Nkomo said he abhorred the perpetration of terror against peasant men, women, and children by dissidents, saying that those responsible should be brought to book. This is the first time ever that Dr Nkomo has condemned dissident activities by ZAPU elements.

In another surprise about turn, Dr Nkomo said the creation of a one-party state under conditions of underdevelopment will augur well for national unity and that it is a positive move. The congress, which is being attended by delegates from the party's provinces, will go into closed session this afternoon to pass resolutions and adopt the new constitution. Elections of members to the Central Committee will be conducted tomorrow. The congress closes tomorrow afternoon after announcement of the new Central Committee members.

ZAPU Seeks Detainee Release

NC141924 Paris AFP in English 1857 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Harare, Oct 14 (AFP) — Opposition leader Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) ended a 2-day party congress here today by calling on the government to either bring to trial or release political detainees, many of whom are ZAPU officials.

A resolution passed by 5,000 delegates at the congress specifically called for the release of Mr Nkomo's wartime spy chief, Dumiso Dabengwa; former second-in-command of the national Army, Lookout Masuku; and ZAPU member of Parliament Vote Moyo. All three men were elected in absentia to the party Central Committee, which was reduced from 150 to 100 members.

To no one's surprise, Mr Nkomo retained the post of party president, which he has held since ZAPU was formed to fight for black majority rule in white-governed Rhodesia 22 years ago. Elected to take over the vice-presidency vacated by the death earlier this month of Josiah Chinamano, was Joseph Msika, 60, formerly the party secretary-general. Other top posts went to Cephas Msipa, who was elected secretary-general; Willaim Khono, (national treasurer); and Kenneth Mano, (national treasurer) [as received].

Resolutions were also passed demanding that the government halt the alleged use of torture in its jails and detention camps and asking that suspected criminals be tried in court. The congress also called on the government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe to ensure that secret ballots be used in next year's general parliamentary elections, the first since independence in 1980. The government has been using a system in which voters queue up behind a symbol of the party for which they are voting in some local elections. The ZAPU resolution alleged that such practices prevent fair elections.

The resolution also asked that "elements," which might intimidate voters, be removed from polling places, an apparent reference to national Army troops who have been accused of atrocities during anti-insurgent operations in Matabeleland, ZAPU'S power base. In addition, delegates resolved to oppose the one-party-state system being sought by Mr Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) and pledged to leave Zimbabwe's British-inspired constitution untouched if ZAPU comes to power.

Mr Mugabe has repeatedly said the constitutional provisions for a multi-party state would have to be changed. At a press conference following the close of the congress, Mr Nkomo, 67, repeated a call for a united front of all Zimbabwean people that would cut across racial, ethnic, and political barriers.